

# Paper Money

BIMONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE

*Society of Paper Money Collectors*

Vol. XIII No. 3

Whole No. 51

May 1974

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The Society of Paper Money Collectors was organized in 1961 and incorporated in 1964 as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association and holds its annual meeting at the ANA Convention in August of each year.

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## A Survey of Confederate Note Printers

**"The Pledge of a Nation"**

By Samuel E. Roakes, Jr.

WITH the outbreak of war, the infant government of the Confederate States of America found it necessary to immediately establish a Treasury Department and produce a national currency to finance the war effort. Curtiss G. Memminger, from South Carolina, was selected as the first Secretary of the Treasury.

At the suggestion of Secretary Memminger, a convention of bankers was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1861. The object of the meeting was expressed in the final resolution which recommended that all the Southern banks accept the soon-to-be issued Treasury notes in payment of all dues. In a circular to the various banks dated June 17, 1861, C. G. Memminger assured the bankers that the notes would be safeguarded by an early levy of a direct tax and also would be fundable in 8% bonds to prevent depreciation.

In his initial review of the financial situation, Secretary Memminger found that, in the period 1852-1858, the circulating currency and deposits in the seven Confederate States where banks were located amounted to \$85,000,000 with a total coinage of \$18,500,000 on hand. There was estimated to be another \$200,000,000 on interest outside of the banks, whose capital amounted to \$85,000,000. The Secretary thus reasoned that the Confederacy could easily sustain \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes, especially if a large portion of the interest-bearing notes was treated as an investment by the citizens and withdrawn from circulation.

Until the first Confederate Treasury notes could be printed, Secretary Memminger called on the bankers for a temporary loan of their banknotes to fill the need for small denominations of currency created by the initial issue of notes only in denominations of \$50 and higher. On May 28, 1861, Memminger proposed that the \$500 and \$1000 Confederate notes be deposited as security, and interest on the notes at the rate of 3.65% be paid to the banks. With the issue of the first emergency lithographic notes, numerous complaints were lodged about the inferior quality of the notes and their susceptibility to counterfeiting. Consequently, the banks requested that, rather than continuing to issue the lithographed notes, a second loan of their notes be accepted at 5% interest until the desired engraved notes were ready for circulation. Although this offer was temporarily refused, by mid-October, 1861, due to continued delays in printing the notes, the government was far behind in its payments and accepted a loan of approximately \$10,602,134 from various banks.

**Northern Printers**

SINCE there were no Southern firms, except the New Orleans branch of the American Bank Note Co., actively involved in the engraving and printing of bank notes, the first notes were obtained through the

active coordination of Mr. G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic of New York City. In March, 1861, Mr. Lamar entered into a contract with the National Bank Note Co. for the engraving and printing of bonds and Treasury notes as authorized by the Confederate Congress. Later in the war, Mr. Lamar returned to Savannah, Georgia, and accepted a position with the Bank of Commerce.

At best, the evidence of their total production for the Confederacy is somewhat confusing and incomplete. According to Henry D. Capers, the chief clerk and disbursing agent for the Confederate Treasury Department, the first notes were executed by the American Bank Note Co., and all notes and plates were captured by the United States government as contraband of war.

On the other hand, F. Shepard, President of the National Bank Note Co., recalled, "The idea was the occasion of some amusement, no one believing then that there would be opportunity for the use of such issue. 554 sheets were printed and delivered, when the proclamation of President Lincoln appeared, interdicting commercial intercourse with certain Southern States: upon which we declined to print any more. The plate was then requested by the party who ordered it; instead of complying with which request, we at once effaced and canceled it. Subsequently at the instance [sic] of Mr. Secretary Chase, the United States Marshall called and informed us that he had instructions to take in charge whatever plates, etc. had been made for like purposes by either company. We promptly delivered the one face and tint we had made (thus canceled) and were subsequently informed that those made by the other company had also been delivered in similar condition."

It would seem then that between the placing of the order by Mr. Lamar in March and the Lincoln proclamation on April 18, 1861, at least 554 sheets of notes reached the Confederacy. However, according to Raphael P. Thian, Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's Office and noted Confederate historian, 607 sheets containing one note of each denomination were actually received. The second point would be that apparently the National Bank Note Co. had sub-contracted the engraving and printing of three of the four requested notes to its competitor, the American Bank Note Co. Since 554 sheets of the notes printed by the National Bank Note Co. were delivered, it would seem likely that some of the sub-contracted notes were also delivered instead of being destroyed as stated. Based on a letter from F. Shepard to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. H. McCulloch, in December, 1865, it would seem that the National Bank Note Co. engraved and printed only the Criswell Type 2 note, while Types 1, 3, and 4 were prepared by the American Bank Note Co. with the imprint of the National Bank Note Co.

The National Bank Note Co. was formed after the merger of the major bank note engraving firms into the American Bank Note Co. in 1858. It was comprised of those partners of Danforth, Wright and Co. who did not join the American Bank Note Co. and certain staff members who left after the merger. The National Bank Note Co. continued its independent operations for another 20 years before it finally merged with the American Bank Note Co.

### New Orleans Printers

WITH the Lincoln proclamation of April, 1861, closing the door to further trade with the major printers in New York City, it became necessary to return to the South in the search for a printer to produce the Treasury notes. The first contract was made with a Samuel Schmidt, the manager of the New Orleans Office of the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson Co., a part of the American Bank Note Co., on May 13, 1861, followed by a second contract for \$20,000,000 in notes on May 24, 1861. Although Schmidt already was in possession of numerous vignettes which were to be adapted for use by the Confederacy and had previous experience in banknote engraving and printing, he was handicapped by a lack of sufficient employees (i.e., his son and one other worker) and a lack of equipment to operate on a scale large enough to supply the growing currency needs of the Confederacy. Operating out of a small office on 312 Rue Royal in New Orleans, two months passed before he had produced even the first note.

On May 2, 1861, Tracy Edson, president of the American Bank Note Co., wrote Mr. Schmidt, directing him to stop all work for the Confederate government. Perhaps to avoid embarrassment to his home office, Mr. Schmidt produced a total of six different notes, all of a very high quality, in the name of the Southern Bank Note Company. These issues are now known as Criswell Types 5, 6, 15, 19, 22, and 31.

On August 28, 1861, Schmidt was asked to either move all of his tools and equipment to Richmond where he would join an establishment to be created by the Treasury to engrave notes or else remain in New Orleans and expedite the delivery of notes promised in his second contract. Shortly thereafter some of his tools, materials, and paper were seized, moved to Richmond, and distributed to the firm of Leggett, Keatinge, and Ball. On November 16th Schmidt was ordered to surrender his plates and the last of his equipment. In December, Memminger learned from John Douglas, a New Orleans printer, that the cause of Schmidt's slow output of notes was his tendency to neglect his government contracts in order to fill orders for the New Orleans banks.

In December, 1862, Mr. Schmidt finally wrote to the home office and sent a payment of \$17,000 as the net operating revenues, less the loss of printing equipment seized by the South, for the period 1861-1862 as a result of his contracts with the Confederacy and various Southern states.

While Mr. Schmidt was struggling to produce his first engraved notes, Secretary Memminger was forced to



T31 Serial #14215—Southern Bank Note Co. \$5 note

decide in favor of the more easily produced, and thus easier to counterfeit, lithographic notes. A small contract was made with the small New Orleans lithographic firm of J. Manouvrier to produce \$5 (Type 12) and \$10 notes. History reveals that the very distinctive \$5 note was actually issued, but poor handling and packaging for shipment to the Treasury in Richmond resulted in the theft or loss in Petersburg of a large quantity of the \$10 notes. Since none of the remaining \$10 notes had been issued in Richmond, it was reasoned that the best course of action would be to not issue any notes of the \$10 denomination so that it would be easier to catch the thieves in possession of these unissued notes.

### Hoyer and Ludwig

WITH the movement of the Confederate Congress to Richmond, Secretary Memminger ordered lithographic notes in the denominations of \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, and \$5 from the Richmond firm of Hoyer and Ludwig. Charles Ludwig was considered to be an all-purpose lithographer, having learned the art of lithography from the inventor, Alois Senefelder, in his native Germany, before migrating to the United States in the 1840's. After settling in Richmond, Virginia, Ludwig established his firm by catering to the printing needs of the dominant tobacco industry and the social needs of the community. His partner, Hoyer, was a goldsmith and watchmaker who provided the capital for the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig.

Receiving their first contract from the Confederate Treasury Department in the late spring of 1861, Hoyer and Ludwig produced their first lithographic notes beginning with the series dated July 25, 1861, as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1861. Actually, they produced notes for the Bank of Scottsville, the Southern Manufacturer's Bank, the Trader's Bank, the City of Norfolk, the Corporation of Richmond, the Corporation of Fredericksburg, and the Virginia Central Rail Road months before their first Confederate issues. In all, they produced a total of 14 different type Confederate notes and numerous state, town, and county issues.

While Mr. Chase suggests that the firm had a large stock of vignettes, borders, portraits, rosettes, and other illustrative as well as decorative materials, my own analysis of the vignettes used by the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig would suggest that they probably were purchased from the American Bank Note Co. or copied on transfer paper from current designs and reproduced in order to





T18 Serial #3354—Hoyer &amp; Ludwig \$20 note

save the time required by the process of creating new vignettes, etc. Although it was customary for the engraving firms to have all art work intended for use on bank notes copyrighted for their own exclusive use, with the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, the Confederate government chose not to recognize the copyright laws of the Federal government and allowed its printers to copy any design needed in making up the various notes.

My own incomplete research indicates that at least half of the 48 issues, including the two essay notes, issued prior to the Act of October 13, 1862, made either partial or complete use of vignettes borrowed from earlier issues of bank notes. To simplify the process, renditions were prepared of the lines "The Confederate States of America," "Two years after date," "Will pay," "Richmond, Va. July 25, 1861," etc. and transferred to the basic stone for each note while the various vignettes would be used to complete the design. After completing its contract for notes issued under the Act of August 19, 1861, the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig sold half of the firm's assets on May 16, 1862, to Dr. J. T. Paterson, a Richmond jeweler and friend of Ludwig.

### Operations in South Carolina

**B**EGINNING with the issue of September 2, 1861, notes also appeared with the imprints of J. T. Paterson, Columbia, South Carolina; Col. Blanton Duncan, printed in both Richmond, Virginia, and Columbia, South Carolina; and Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Virginia. As mentioned above, when Dr. Paterson purchased half of the assets of Hoyer and Ludwig, he obtained a contract to print lithographic notes and began operations in Columbia, South Carolina. Three types of notes bear the imprint of J. T. Paterson and nine types also bear the imprint of J. T. Paterson & Co. While Types 28, 36, 39, and 40 seem to be the sole Confederate effort of the firm, their later issues were apparently engraved by the firm of Keatinge and Ball and sent to them for the actual process of printing. Notes produced for the State of North Carolina in 1863 indicate that J. T. Paterson and Co. finally settled in Augusta, Georgia.

This pattern of sub-contracting was also quite common with most of the other major printing firms after 1861. The probable explanation was the realization by Secretary Memminger that no one firm could supply notes in sufficient quantity to meet the growing demand for Treasury notes. Although Hoyer and Ludwig printed almost \$2,000,000 a week in August, 1861, a contract was let on October 1, 1861, to provide \$600,000 a day.

By November, the daily production of currency had been increased to \$800,000. Despite this deluge of new notes, \$12,000,000 in unpaid claims remained unpaid on October 24, 1861, and a second request for a loan of \$10,000,000 in banknotes was made to the banks of Georgia and South Carolina.



T36 Serial #33356—J. T. Paterson \$5 note



T29 Serial #4545—B. Duncan \$10 note

As if the printers were not busy enough trying to supply the growing demand for notes, several of them were primarily interested in political maneuvering. Col. Blanton Duncan, with his considerable military influence, sought to have his own printers exempted from military service while he tried to drive his competitors out of business by expecting their printers to serve in the military.

### Leggett, Keatinge & Ball

**A**S mentioned previously, the South was deficient in its supply of qualified printers and had to resort, in most cases, to importing printers and lithographers with promises of high pay. In one of the earliest attempts to acquire qualified personnel, Thomas A. Ball, a Virginia lawyer, was sent from Richmond to hire printers and engravers from the American Bank Note Co. in New York. One of the men hired was an Edward Keatinge, a British subject and professional bank note engraver. Mr. Keatinge reached Richmond by running the blockade. After a conference with President Davis and his Cabinet as to the best manner in which to obtain the supplies needed to accomplish the printing of Treasury notes, he returned to New York by running the blockade from Norfolk, Virginia. Having hired more engravers, purchased presses, steel plates, paper etc., in New York, Keatinge then managed to return with most of his supplies through the blockade.

While the original firm was Leggett, Keatinge & Mall, Mr. Leggett was suspected of being involved with Captain Leonard, a captured spy, and pressure was brought to bear on Keatinge and Ball to remove Leggett from the firm or have their assets confiscated within 24 hours. The fact that Leggett remained in the printing business is evidenced by Bank of the Commonwealth notes which bear his imprint in 1862. Perhaps he catered to the large number of merchants or banks in Richmond which issued currency to satisfy their need for a medium of exchange.

As General McClellan moved within range of Richmond in April, 1862, the Confederacy, fearing that the presses and supplies of the Treasury Department would be captured or destroyed, authorized the firms to move south and select a more secure location. Since Columbia, South Carolina was in the center of the state and removed from the area of enemy operations, the firms of Keatinge & Ball, J. T. Paterson & Co., and B. Duncan moved to Columbia and continued their operations. An additional advantage of this location was its proximity to the port of Charleston, where agents of the firms could board one of the blockade runners and sail for England to purchase printing supplies.



T41 Serial #102456—Keatinge and Ball \$100 note

### Cooperation Among Printers

WITH three establishments operating in Columbia, each of the firms specialized in certain of the numerous denominations then being printed. The firm of Evans and Cogswell, utilizing 75 hand-presses, printed the lower denominations (ones and twos) and "cotton bonds." Keatinge and Ball, with 10 copper-plate presses, produced the high denomination notes (one hundred and five hundred) while Col. Blanton Duncan, with 17 lithographic presses, printed notes of the medium denominations—five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars. The total capacity of these three firms was estimated at the 100 million dollar mark.

By late 1862, the choice of firms to provide the growing needs for Confederate currency had been narrowed down. The cost per 1,000 notes charged by the various firms was: \$15 for Evans and Cogswell, \$16 for J. T. Paterson, and \$20 for Col. Duncan. Contracts were made with the first two firms on April 7, 1863, and B. Duncan's bid was rejected. While Keatinge and Ball could not print all the required notes, they probably engraved the plates used by their competitors who did the actual printing.

By way of explanation, attention is directed to Type 60, variety 469, which was engraved by Keatinge and Ball lithographed by J. T. Paterson and Co., and printed by Evans and Cogswell. This suggests that Keatinge and Ball engraved the copper plate which was then transferred from enameled paper to a lithographic stone by J. T. Paterson and Co. before it was finally printed by Evans and Cogswell. Although this friendly cooperation among the competing firms would seem unusual, the enormous multiplying power of this mode of operation is best understood when one realizes that an engraved plate would print approximately 25,000 notes, and each one of the impressions, when transferred to stone, would yield 6,000 notes. In other words, instead of each firm's having to prepare new lithographic stones (which were already in extremely short supply) after only 6,000 notes, one plate would prepare an unlimited supply of stones to keep the presses rolling, as the stones quickly wore out. Another possible advantage was that the final product, since each printer's transfer came from the same engraving, would have a greater similarity with notes produced by competing firms. With a large volume of circulating currency, it was hard enough to detect counterfeits without generating additional differences in designs on the same note by having each firm produce its own engraving.

### Counterfeiting Problems

MOST of the contemporary counterfeits were poorly executed woodcuts and easily detected upon examination, but perhaps the most dangerous threat to the security of the currency was the practice of allowing the printers to take printed sheets of notes almost at will. The only obstacles to this type of counterfeiter would be forging the signatures and then putting the false notes into circulation. With the vast number of clerks signing notes, it was almost impossible for the average citizen to detect a note of such quality with only a false signature. One such enterprising individual allegedly took \$200,000 in notes before he was discovered and sentenced to be shot. However, this was in 1865, the Union Army was approaching, and the sentence was never executed. In August of 1862, certain plates were stolen from Hoyer and Ludwig, and the resultant spurious notes circulated in the West. In 1863, various unsigned notes were stolen from Columbia, South Carolina. Such activities could account for the quality of many of the better counterfeits which today can only be detected by verifying the signatures with the records in Thian's *Register of the Confederate Debt*.

While only two of the regularly issued notes bear engraved signatures, Secretary Memminger is known to have made numerous requests to the Congress for such authority. In 1862, Congress disapproved one such request. While all the notes of the first issue of the Act of March 9, 1861, were signed by Alexander B. Clitherall as Register and E. C. Elmore as Treasurer, the Act of July 24, 1861, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint clerks to assist in the signing of notes since the quantity of notes was too great for only two men to handle. By January, 1863, a total of 262 clerks, of whom 139 were women, was employed to sign the ever-expanding volume of currency. The Act of April 6, 1863, produced the first note with an engraved signature.



### Printers of the 50c Note

THE contract for the fifty-cent note was given to Archer and Daly of Richmond, Virginia. In the fall of 1861, engraver John Archer left his job with a New York bank note firm and formed a partnership with Joseph Daly, a Richmond businessman, to print stamps for the Confederacy. The engraving of the Jefferson Davis bust is attributed to John Archer. Sometime in 1863, possibly April, another portrait engraver, Frederick Halpin, arrived from New York and joined the firm. With the possibility of a move of all Treasury operations to Columbia, South Carolina, it is believed that Daly, with his business roots in Richmond, dropped out of the firm in May of 1863.

When the Treasury Note Bureau ordered the new firm to alter the fifty-cent note to meet the requirements of the Act of February 17, 1864, the phrase, "Six months after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace," was changed to "Two years . . ." and the imprint was changed to Archer and Halpin. However, with the movement to Columbia beginning on April 26, 1864, it has been suggested that the firm made the required changes in the plates before turning them over to the Treasury for printing in Columbia by Keatinge & Ball. This suggestion has been reinforced by information from the philatelic field which indicates that the stamp designs used by Archer and Daly were turned over to Keatinge & Ball, who in turn supplied the postage stamps for the rest of the war. Despite its continued resistance to the use of engraved signatures, apparently Congress felt that the fifty-cent note was not worth counterfeiting and thus allowed this one exception to its ridiculous policy.



T63 Serial #81974—Archer & Daley 50c note

### Paper for Printing

ASIDE from the difficulty in obtaining competent engravers and printers, the greatest problem facing the Confederate Treasury was obtaining sufficient paper and ink. Many of the 1861 issues were printed on red fiber paper from the Ivy Mills, owned by James Willcox, located near Chester, Pennsylvania. Since Mr. Willcox refused to supply the South with his paper, the New Orleans office of the American Bank Note Co. utilized its stocks to print various Confederate notes. When the Southern Bank Note Co. was seized by the Confederacy in October, 1861, its remaining supply of

paper was most likely distributed to the Richmond firm of Leggett, Keatinge & Ball.

Several attempts were made by the printing firms to obtain paper from either the North or Europe. Henry D. Capers states that Hoyer and Ludwig obtained their paper from an unknown source in Baltimore. At least four of the eight watermarked papers, utilized primarily by Keatinge and Ball, came from English paper mills. The NY, FIVE, TEN, and TCC watermarks probably were obtained in 1861 from sources somewhere in the North. The largest mill in the South, operated by William S. Whiteman at Manchester, Tennessee, supplied much of the plain paper used in Confederate notes and bonds.

The pink paper most likely came from sources in England. According to the recollections of John Hodge, formerly a worker in the London office of Samuel Straker and Sons, and later Evans and Cogswell in Columbia, the paper all was manufactured in England and stamped with the mark of the Confederacy, a small palmetto tree encircled by the words, "Treasury Department C.S.A." As suggested by E. K. Cooper, this paper was probably utilized to offset the activities of counterfeiters, such as S. C. Upham, then active in the North.

### The British Printer

WITH the increasing confusion and turmoil in the declining years of the war, proposals were made to have a series of notes produced in Europe. On January 19, 1864, S. G. Jamison, Chief of the Treasury Note Bureau, wrote to Memminger, "The style is so different in the two countries that we may be sure of obtaining a note which will be as difficult for the American counterfeiter to imitate as it would be for the American to counterfeit the European style." The London firm of S. Straker and Sons was given a contract to prepare plates to be used on the reverses of a new issue of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$500 Treasury notes. While the plates never reached their destination, various sets were captured on blockade runners and survived through years of private ownership and, occasionally, utilized for striking reprints of the chemico-graphic designs.

### The Need for Notes Ends

FLEEING Columbia on February 20, 1865, Jamison went to Charlotte, North Carolina, and awaited the trains carrying the evacuated printing equipment and supplies. The only firm leaving Columbia with him was that of Evans and Cogswell. While he sat in Charlotte, Jamison considered the advantages of moving to either Lynchburg or Richmond, Virginia; however, on March 4, 1865, he decided to move the remains of his Treasury Note Bureau to Greenville, South Carolina, where it remained until the collapse of the Confederacy in April, 1865. Thus ended the existence of the young Treasury Note Bureau, not formally established until February 3, 1864, nearly three years after the war began. Despite its failure to exercise proper financial responsibility, the accomplishments of the Confederate Treasury in the areas of recruiting men and obtaining needed supplies and equipment to produce a national currency were most incredible when viewed in the proper per-

spective. Perhaps the essence of Confederate currency is best described in the following poem written by Major S. A. Jonas of Aberdeen, Mississippi, on June 2, 1865:

#### THE CONFEDERATE NOTE

Representing nothing on God's earth now,  
And naught in the waters below it,  
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,  
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.  
Show it to those who will lend an ear  
To the tale that this paper can tell  
Of liberty born of the patriot's dream  
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,  
And too much of a stranger to borrow,  
We issued to-day our promise to pay,  
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.  
But days flew by, weeks became years,  
Our coffers were empty still;  
Coin was so scarce our treasury'd quake  
If a dollar would drop in the till.

We knew it had scarcely a value in gold,  
Yet as gold the soldiers received it;  
It looked in our eyes a promise to pay,  
And each patriot believed it.  
But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,  
And our poverty well we discerned;  
And these little checks represented the pay  
That our suffering veterans earned.

But our boys thought little of prize or pay,  
Or of bills that were over due;  
We knew if it bought us our bread to-day  
'Twas the best our poor country could do.  
Keep it, it tells our history over  
From the birth of the dream to the last;  
Modest and born of the angel hope,  
Like our hope of success it passed.

#### Appendix A

#### FIRMS AND THEIR NOTES

1. National Bank Note Co., N.Y.—T 1-4
2. (Am.) Southern Bank Note Co.—T 5, 6, 15, 19, 22, 31
3. Hoyer and Ludwig—T 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 27, 28\*, 35, 36\*, 39\*
4. J. Manouvrier—T 12
5. Leggett, Keatinge & Ball—T 23, 24\*, 32, 33\*
6. Keatinge & Ball—  
A. Rich.—T 16, 24\*, 25, 26, 33\*, 34, 50\*, 57\*  
B. Col.—T 21, 41, 49, 50\*, 51, 52\*, 53\*, 54, 55, 56, 57\*, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71
7. B. Duncan—  
A. Columbia—T 20, 30, 37\*, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45  
B. Richmond—T 20, 29, 37
8. J. T. Paterson—  
A. Columbia—T 28\*, 36\*, 39\*
9. J. T. Paterson & Co. (formed in May 1862)—  
A. Columbia—T 36\*, 39\*, 40, (51), (53), (54), (58), (59), (60)
10. Evans & Cogswell—T 52\*, 53\*, 59\*, 60\*, 61\*, 62\*, 68\*, 70\*, 71\*
11. Archer & Daly—T 63
12. Archer & Halpin—T 72
13. Keatinge & Ball (Columbus, S.C.)—T 47, 48

\* Produced by more than one firm.

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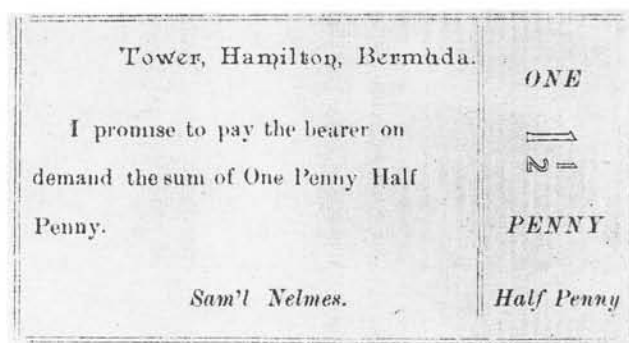
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## Pioneer Paper Money Article

The first article on paper money to be published in *The Numismatist* appeared in September 1893 and is reprinted here by courtesy of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.:

### West Indian Shipplasters



Small change is evidently scarce in Bermuda, for a friend of the writer who recently returned from a visit to Hamilton brought with him a couple of specimens of scrip issued by the proprietor of one of the leading stores in that place. The scrip is about 100 millimeters long and 55 mm wide, and is printed in script type on salmon colored paper.

In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny value the denomination is expressed "One-half Penny" and the end inscription is of course modified in a similar manner. The reverse bears an advertisement of the "specials" on sale at the tower. The signature is written.

WILLIAM C. STONE



## Women's Signatures on National Bank Notes

By M. OWEN WARNS



From David J. Levitt comes this rather attractive Third Charter \$5 National Bank Note sheet on the Grape Belt National Bank located at Westfield, the famed grape growing center in western New York. The sheet is of particular interest because it bears the signature of a woman cashier, Lucile Lichtenwalter.

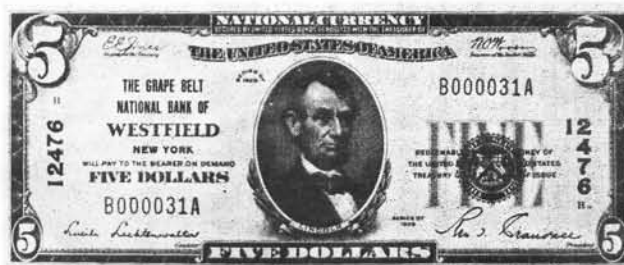
Other National Banks reported to have had female cashiers are:

The First National Bank of Casey, Illinois, charter 6026; signed by Rose Turner, the sister of J. E. Turner, the bank's president. This is the well-known "Brother and Sister Bank" (see page 76 of SPMC's *National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935* where the note is illustrated).

The National Bank of Argyle, New York, charter 13521, signed by Lillian J. Johnson.

The Montour National Bank of Montour Falls, New York, charter 13583, signed by Belle P. Cornell.

(Both of these New York State banks' notes are illustrated in PAPER MONEY, Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 5.)



These four instances are the only ones known to date with women cashier signatures on National Bank Note issues. However, the Grape Belt National Bank has an additional distinction. Its notes are the only ones bearing a woman's signature which cover two note issuing periods, the Third Charter and the 1929-1935 period, the woman being Lucile Lichtenwalter.

This same set of circumstances could not have obtained on the other New York banks, charters 13521 and 13583, as all banks chartered after number 13307 were limited to issuing small size notes of the 1929-1935 period only. However, charter 6026 of Casey, Illinois could have had notes of the Third Charter period signed by Rose Turner as cashier.

Happy Hunting!

### Bank Officers, 1930 Report

President, Roy T. Grandall Vice-President, E. T. Welsh  
Cashier, Lucile Lichtenwalter  
Ass't. Cashier, Gerald Martin

### #12476 THE GRAPE BELT NATIONAL BANK OF WESTFIELD

—chartered in Dec. 1923 with a capital of \$50,000.  
—placed in voluntary liquidation on April 13, 1931; cap.—\$50,000.  
—absorbed by #3166

### CIRCULATION ISSUED

#### Third Charter Plain Back Blue Seals

\$5-5-5 plate=\$236,780 worth; serials 1 to 11839  
10-10-10-20 plate=\$30,000 worth; serials 1 to 600

#### Small Size

\$5 type 1=\$81,450 worth; serials 1 to 2715  
—Total amount of circulation issued =\$348,230  
—Amount outstanding in 1931 =\$50,000  
—Amount of large outstanding at close=\$1,610

Larry Adams of Boone Iowa has called to our attention an article in *Popular Science* magazine of October 1973 on paper money. Called "Counterfeit Money Detectors: Do They Really Work?", it was written by Doug Carr. According to Mr. Adams, the article is very well done.

## WORLD NEWS AND NOTES

**BANGLADESH** is perhaps trying to give the Scottish banks a run for their money by providing collectors with a seemingly perpetual supply of new varieties. This time they have issued new 1 and 5 Taka notes. Inasmuch as they don't date their notes, at least not in such a manner that I can detect it, I'll just have to refer to their notes by series. These new notes, then, would "belong" in their Third Series. The 1 Taka, 99x60mm, violet and yellow note pictures a girl using a pole-like device to crush something in a container not too far in appearance from a bird-bath; coat-of-arms and a hand gripping a sheaf of grain adorn the back. The 5 Taka, 121x-65mm, red, portrays Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on the front; flowers and various other plants dominate the back.

**BARBADOS'** previous issue of notes, consisting of Barclays Bank notes in \$5, \$20 and \$100 denominations, went out of circulation (not demonetized) in 1951, when Barbados, together with some other Caribbean countries, collectively surrendered their currency-issuing rights to the British Caribbean Currency Board whose notes are known to collectors by the title: East Caribbean Currency Authority.

Having recently gained independence, Barbados is again issuing its own notes, this time titled: Central Bank of Barbados. Printed by Thomas de la Rue (TdLR), the notes measure 149x65mm, making them slightly smaller than USA's F small-size notes. The five denominations and corresponding portraits are: \$1, Samuel Jackson Prescod; \$5, Prescod; \$10, Charles Duncan O'Neal; \$20, Prescod; and \$100, Sir Grantley Adams.

**BELIZE** is the new name of the former British Honduras, having always been the name of their capitol city. I imagine this means that their main political preoccupation—a tug-of-war between nearly equal factions of pro and anti-absorption into Guatemala—is finally settled. They have already issued new coins, and we collectors will undoubtedly be entertained with new note issues soon.

**BRAZIL** is withdrawing from circulation all "old" Cruzeiro notes, issued before the recent revaluation, effective 1 June 1974. The new Cruzeiro is now equated to 1000 "old" ones.

**BRUNEI** has issued its own notes since 1967. Their first series, consisting of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100, in sizes ascending with denominations, features a portrait of the Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifu'd-din III, facing a quarter turn to his right, wearing a modern military officer's hat.

A new series is circulating concurrently with the first, its primary difference being that the Sultan is now facing to the front, and wearing a songkok (a kind of a fez-like cap). The \$1 and \$100 have been around

at least since May 1973, and I have just learned of a new \$50. If we all blink, perhaps the new \$5 and \$10 will appear? What a wonderful hobby! Never a dull moment!

**JAMAICA** has just issued what figures to be the first FAO note. As everybody knows, the letters stand for Food and Agriculture Organization, a subsidiary of the UN. And, as almost everybody knows, FAO, or rather its medallists, have been "issuing" FAO coin sets, the idea being to either feed the Hungry of Planet Earth, or leastwise to publicize their plight. Their tactics have been a marvelous study of applied psychology. First they suckered collectors in with some easy (read: inexpensive) sets, and then when they knew they had a captive audience, they hit with the heavy artillery. Now, now, I'm **not** arguing against providing for the needy. I **am** arguing against singling out collectors as special targets/victims. Anyway . . .

The tactical commemorative is the \$2 note, appropriately overprinted, whose back design consists of group picture of children of various races arranged to illustrate the motto "Out of Many, One People." I have not yet seen what exciting changes have been incorporated on the front of the note.

One thing is certain: Governor Brown, the original signer of this series (also the signer of last signature variety of the Sterling System series) will, or has already, been promoted. Ergo, new signature varieties are imminent, rendering the previous variety somewhat scarce (the emphasis is on somewhat).

**JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES:** Before you dash out to the nearest enlistment office, let me rush to explain that what we are concerned with here are World War Two issues, you know, the kind which every dealer has coming out of his ears. Nevertheless, they are back in the news. According to a rather lengthy article in "Coin World" (page 58, 13 March) at least three types of rubber stamped "overprints" have been logged, each of these types appearing in at least two varieties. Types one and two are oval, type three circular; varieties involve differences in wording, font, and I imagine colors of ink. In a nutshell, Filipinos had tons of these notes at the end of the war, but no place to spend them. Hope springs eternal, and in this case the hope was that some existing treaty could be enforced or a new one prepared which would result in the Japanese honoring these notes. In case you're falling off the edge of your chair from suspense, they haven't been honored, and quite likely never will be honored. Meanwhile, back at

the end of the war, associations were formed to negotiate for the participants, the latter receiving receipts for amounts submitted, and the former "overprinting" some of these notes received for safekeeping, but generally defacing only the top and bottom notes of a given stack (of 100, probably). Thus, you get wordings such as "JAPANESE WAR NOTES CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES," or abbreviations thereof. Further details bore me, so readers thirsting for same are urged to study the abovementioned article.

There are several observations to be made, however. First, the subjects under discussion are not "overprints," but rather "overstamps"! The difference between the meanings and implications of the two words are significant, if not monumental. For one thing, overstamps are infinitely easier to create and indeed generate spuriously. On the other hand, experts exist who can determine the authenticity of other **overprinted** Philippine notes with relative ease. Second, such notes are not really collectors' varieties because they were not issued as such, and they did not circulate as a medium of exchange in their overstamped form; at best they compare to any other note in the universe which while appearing at one of the extremes of a stack received a marking from a bank teller, e.g., total amount remaining in stack. But then, what do I know? I was the one who labeled Specimen notes as non-currency, never having been intended nor used as a medium of exchange, but look at them go (pricewise) among gullible collectors! Third, one should always be suspicious of any "varieties" which are easy to manufacture, especially if the "normal" variety is relatively inexpensive. Did you know that one of the easiest "rare errors" to create is a missing serial number (or digit) on FRNs—all it takes is a proper eraser and a little patience! Admittedly, the removal of the Treasury Seal demands a bit more skill. Personally, I would not mind if these notes were honored: I would cease to be concerned with such mundane things as necessities of life, and could limit my Earthly activities to the preparation of this column.

**LIBERIA** has not issued any paper currency in the 20th Century. While they have their own coins, Liberians use the same notes which circulate as legal tender in USA. Novice collectors seeking a modern Liberian note for their "One-of-a-Country" collection will be well advised not to waste their time, nor that of the dealers they are writing to, by asking for something which doesn't exist. But, should Liberia begin issuing its own notes, you'll read it in this column!

## by M. Tiitus

**LUXEMBURG** demonetized the following notes on New Year's Eve, 1973: 10 Francs, undated, issued on 23 Feb 1953; 20 Francs, undated, issued on 7 June 1955; both bore the title "Grand-Duché de Luxembourg," and featured the portrait of the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

**MALAWI:** My source of info for this country's entry in PM-50 was probably in error. I now doubt that seven new notes were issued very recently. There are 12 notes currently in circulation. Four are from the original Sterling System: 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £5. There are **eight** notes in Kwacha (=100 Tambala) denominations, two of each of the 50 Tambala (or 0.50 Kwacha), 1 K, 2 K, and 10 K. The two different Kwacha series are easily distinguishable from each other as the first series has the president's portrait on the left, as in the Sterling System series, while the second Kwacha series has his portrait on the right. The only new note in the whole ball of wax seems to be the 1 K of the second type, with the president on the right.

\*\*\*This is as good a place as any to shed some light on a subject which has puzzled some collectors, especially insofar as collector values are concerned. In the process of **decimalization**, i.e., abandonment of the **Sterling System**, either the Pound was retained, in which case only the 10/- (10 Shillings) note became 0.50 Pounds, or Dollars, Kwachas, Nairas, etc. were introduced. In the latter instances, the 1 (or Unit) denomination was generally designed to replace the 10/- note (exceptions may exist, but I can't think of any). Thus 5/- became \$0.50; 10/- became \$1; £1 became \$2; and £5 became \$10. Therefore, unless a country has decided to create a totally new denomination, it is quite futile for a collector to seek, say, a \$5.00 note; Barbados, above, seems like an exception, but they didn't just now switch from the Sterling System, but merely converted from a previous decimal currency.

**MALTA** has withdrawn all its 10 Shillings notes from circulation, but not demonetized same.

The Central Bank of Malta has issued new 1, 5 and 10 Pound notes, titled "Bank Centrali Ta'Malta" on the front and "Central Bank of Malta" on the back, conspicuously lacking the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. All the notes feature coat-of-arms and map of Malta on the front, and contain a watermark of an allegorical head of Malta. The 1 Pound note, green and mc (multicolored), 134x-66mm, features a prehistoric temple and Mdina castle on the back. The 5 Pounds, blue and mc, 145x77mm, depicts a yacht marina and various boats on the back. The 10 Pounds,

dark and light brown and mc, 151x-84mm, pictures the Grand Harbor, with boats in the foreground, and city on an island mountain in the background.

**NETHERLANDS** has recently placed a new type 5 Gulden (or Guilder) note into circulation. No news yet about the "old" type being withdrawn. If you have a sackful of the old type, I wouldn't suggest contemplating jumping off the Golden Gate, or any other bridge. The guilder is one of the world's most stable currencies; in fact the Dutch banks generally give people 30 years' warning (from withdrawal from circulation to demonetization).

**NIGERIA** "went decimal" on 1 Jan 1973, and while some denominations were issued immediately, the series of four denominations was completed sometime prior to Nov 1973. They are: 50 Kobo (0.50 Naira), 127x-73mm, blue, purple and mc (multicolored), the back depicting natives working on a large diameter log; 1 Naira, 137x78mm, red, brown & mc, natives carrying sacks; 5 Naira (!), 151x84, blue-gray, green & mc, native striking at a bunch of fruit with a club-like object; 10 Naira, 157x-90mm, carmine, dark blue and mc, with a power dam dominating the back design. Nigeria's central bank, familiar from the previous series, dominates the front designs on all denominations, while the scroll work, especially around the margins, has been changed beyond recognition; in fact, the margin no longer exists at all. All notes contain the watermark of the Nigerian eagle.

With reference to the note following the Malawi entry, above, there is no decimal equivalent to the old Pound, the 5 Naira roughly approximating a previous, albeit never existent £2.5 (or £2/10/-). Hundred Kobos, meaning "coppers" in the native language, make up one Naira. I'm not sure what Naira means; it may be an acronymically-derived word incorporating the name of the country. The symbol for Naira, brilliantly original, is obtained by crossing a capital N with two horizontal bars, thusly: N (I don't know whether the typesetter is ready for this, it looks terrible on my typewriter when I superimpose an equal sign). The Naira symbol appears at the front of the amount, like the dollar sign. The back designs are roughly the same as those of the previous series, with scrollwork changed, except of course, that the 5 Naira design is similar to the £1; also, the natives preparing food on the £5 have been replaced by the power dam on the N10. The Sterling System notes have all been demonetized.

**SOUTH AFRICA** will soon be issuing new 1 and 2 Rand notes; the 2 Rand note will be the same size as the previous 1 Rand, and the 1 Rand will be smaller. Further details later. Come to think of it, I don't believe

the presently circulating, i.e., latest series, contains a 2 Rand note, although several older series types exist and circulate.

**SPAIN** has recently issued a new 500 Pesetas note, dated 1971. The previous 500 Pesetas note is dated 1954. More details later.

**SURINAM:** 2½ Gulden, 1 Sep 1973, 128x73mm. Front: A beautiful blue bird, *Thraupis Episcopus*, perching on a branch; blue, brown and mc. Back: Afobaka Dam, built by Alcoa, creating one of the largest artificial lakes in the world; green lizard; brown, blue, green and mc.



**VENEZUELA** has issued new 50 and 100 Bolivares notes. Further details when I get them. Several Latin American countries employ more than one printer, and quite often identical denominations, albeit by different printers, circulate simultaneously. Sometimes the differences are subtle, sometimes quite pronounced. Venezuela has been working with the American Bank Note Company and Thomas de la Rue in recent history. The current 50 B notes, by both printers, are quite similar, bearing a portrait of Simon Bolivar; on the other hand, while the ABNC 100 B has the portrait of Bolivar in the center, the TdR 100 B has Sucre at the right. I wonder what the new ones will be like, and by which printer? Perhaps by both? Perhaps the designs will be similar to the latest 500 B, which could be referred to as more "modern," if modern means gaudy colors and the elimination of borders from portraits. While I certainly wouldn't consider myself old-fashioned, I must admit that I prefer the older designs, described as "over-engraved" by some, to where the portrait subject appears to jump out of the background, much like in a poorly designed baseball card where the subject has been superimposed onto an unnatural background.



**YUGOSLAVIA** has again issued a 1000 Dinara note, filling a hiatus in this denomination since the 30th of June 1969, when the previous 1000 Dinara notes, dated 1 May 1955, were demonetized.

**ZAIRE (REPUBLIC OF):** 50 Makuta, 30 June 1973, 150x73mm, wmk of President Mobutu Sese Seko. Front: president, red, brown and mc. Back: full-length portrait, or statue of a native, native loom, red & mc. Also: 10 Zaires, 30 June 1972, 180x90mm, wmk of president. Front: president in military uniform, blue, brown & mc. Back: arms, albeit different from the one appearing on the 1971 type, blue and mc. Apparently, 100 Makuta make up 1 Zaire.

### Noteworthy

**SYNGRAPHICS** is the name of a field wherein **syngraphists** dwell, **syngraphically**, upon **syngraphic** items. The preceding sentence is merely an exercise utilizing four different forms of a newborn word for the various areas of **our** hobby. It became public knowledge on page 15, PM-49, has received coverage in the numismatic press, and will undoubtedly be elaborated on by our Editor and other people. Therefore, I'll keep my comments brief. All I want to say is: Welcome! You long-awaited messiah-word, you! As for other feeble attempts, near misses, and diseases cast in our direction I offer a polite "Good-bye! And good riddance!", while emphatically adding "Begone!".

### Literature

**PARAGUAYAN PAPER MONEY**, by Dale A. Seppa

Printed in Chicago, by Obol International, 1974; saddle-stitched softcover, 50 pages. Profusely illustrated. This specialized country study is a kind of a revised edition of a book by the same author titled "Paper Money of Paraguay and Uruguay," printed in 1970, containing 242 listings, confined to 19 pages with limited quantity of illustrations. Just goes to show how helpful WPC collectors are to authors and researchers. This new work contains 302 listings of notes. Covers pre-1900 issues, miscellaneous issues, and issues of the government/national banks. Retail price \$3.00. Dealer inquiries invited. Available from author: Mr. Dale A. Seppa, 3215 North Cicero, Chicago, Illinois 60641. This is a temporary address, so please place your orders as soon as possible, or check back with this column in the next issue for possible new address.

**DAS NOTGELD PORTUGALS 1917-1922**, by Carl Siemsen

"Emergency Paper Money of Portugal, 1917-1922," printed in Berlin, by Erich Proh, 1974; in German;

softcover, 72 pages; without valuations; with foreword by the late Dr. Arnold Keller. Arthur Siemsen, a resident of Denmark, has collected emergency monies of the World War I period for over 50 years. Emergency issues of some Portuguese Colonies are included, as are some non-paper issues, notably porcelain. While Dr. Keller catalogued 950 pieces, an American collector had, reportedly, collected over 2000 varieties of Portuguese paper monies, and it is probable that up to 3500 different varieties were issued. Without having actually seen the book, it is difficult to determine the range of major varieties, versus minor variations, such as size variations of fonts for serial numbers, etc. The book is available for \$2.50 from Mrs. Beate Rauch, Box 60321, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California 90060.

### Help!

#### PAPER MONEY OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN STATES

Mr. Dimitri B. Spajic, in Yugoslavia, who is a specialist in the paper currencies of his country, is in the process of revising and enlarging the above-titled book which appeared in 1969. If you have any information lacking in that edition, or can provide photos of critically needed type notes, please contact: Mr. William Ittel, 136 Dickson Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15292.

#### SAMPLES OF NEW ISSUES WANTED FOR THIS COLUMN

If you think you are among the first to receive a newly issued note of any country (except USA), perhaps you would like to "share" it with other SPMC members by submitting it for illustration in this column?

It is possible that situations will occur where a note appears illustrated in a given issue after having been described in the previous issue. We don't mind that—we'll simply refer the reader back to the previous issue for the description. Submitters would be given due credit.

The notes submitted for illustrations should be uncirculated, and must be sent to me at: **Box 259, Menlo Park, California 94025.**

Notes with face values under \$10.00 will be returned to the submitter by ordinary first class mail (via airmail, if overseas). This process is quite safe, as most stamp collectors and dealers know. I rarely insure shipments under \$15.00 myself, and the only letter lost during the last five years was to a collector who said that he did not receive it. Well, perhaps he didn't. Anyway, the idea is to keep things simple. . . . Otherwise, we'll spend all our lives at the post office, and won't get to important things, such as collecting.

(Editor's Note: In any event SPMC cannot and will not be responsible for the safety of the notes.)

### It's in the Books —

Excerpts from

#### Dye's Counterfeit Detector, July, 1884 Edition

Donated to SPMC Library by  
Morey Perlmutter

#### New Counterfeit \$20 Treasury Note

Series of 1875. Letter B

Another new counterfeit has appeared of the same class of work as the new \$10 Treasury note just mentioned. This \$20 note also presents a good appearance, is numbered A385, 285, and is signed John Allison, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. The words "Engraved & printed at the Bureau Engraving & Printing" have also been omitted on this bill; but as many special points on all this class of counterfeit bills will vary with each particular bill, and a defect in one may be remedied in the next one, hence it is well to examine carefully all suspicious notes as to the general quality and accuracy of the work, and a close inspection will instantly decide their true character; also apply moisture, as recommended in the description of the new counterfeit \$10 Treasury note.

#### Counterfeit Railroad Tickets

W. H. Pinder, Augustus C. Speth and John B. Cole were arrested for forging and issuing five and ten cent tickets on the elevated railroads in New York. General Manager Hain said "The conspiracy has assumed much larger dimensions than at first suspected. A number of the bogus tickets were put in circulation, but the company has not lost any money from that cause, as the plan of the forgers was to substitute those tickets in place of the genuine ones, and when they had accumulated \$100,000 of the latter to destroy all the plates and stones and other instruments used in printing the bogus tickets, and thus reap a rich harvest in selling the genuine issues. Between twenty and thirty of the agents of the road are involved. Inspector Byrnes has obtained from Coles, the originator of the scheme, a full confession, which is corroborated by Pinder." It is understood that a warrant will be issued for the manufacturer of the paper on which the tickets were printed. The President of the Franklin Bank Note Company, which provides the company with its tickets, after examining the counterfeits pronounced them to be so perfect as to be an improvement, even upon the originals.



## A Forgotten Chapter: The United States Postal Note

By NICHOLAS BRUYER

SPMC No. 3448

(Concluded from PAPER MONEY No. 50, Page 76)



### INTERMISSION

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Postmaster General to report on the status of the money order system remarked of the now retired note: "The popularity of the postal note could be foreseen before its adoption, because it met an overwhelming demand for a cheap and convenient method of transmitting very small sums of money . . . (However), it was shown by experience that the money order form itself, although not fully convenient, with a slight reduction in fee, could have given the same utility for small sums, but without increased liability." In spite of the difficulties suffered by the public and the POD with the use of the postal notes, it was generally well-received, a useful currency employed extensively by the public.

The spirit of the note was still held in high regard by postal officials. While the little note had physically disappeared, their concept was kept alive by "almost constant discussion" ever since. When the postal note was discontinued in 1894, it was thought that two money order systems were not necessary. Yet, necessity and demand from the public conclusively proved otherwise. Beginning in 1906 and for four years thereafter, legislation authorizing the issuance of postal notes in various forms and amounts was proposed by the POD to Congress. "The reasons advanced were practically all based upon objections to the use of postage stamps for remittances of small sums of money." The 1907 Report of the Postmaster General states:

There is a great demand from the public for postal notes . . . the Third Assistant Postmaster General was directed to thoroughly investigate the subject and to prepare a suitable postal-note bill which would furnish a cheaper and more convenient form of remittances through the mails in denominations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50 . . . The passage of such a measure is of the utmost importance both to the public and to the Department.

A fee of not more than 2c was to be charged to issue this proposed note.

A law enabling the reestablishment of the postal note passed Congress on March 4, 1911. Curiously and, I believe, unfortunately, this legislation was never exercised, for reasons unknown to this author. The postal note was to remain in limbo for many years to come.

### DEJA VU: THE SECOND SERIES

THE money order system, existing continually from its establishment on May 17, 1864, "while providing an excellent service, requires considerable work and time on the part of the patrons and postal personnel. It also has been conducted for many years at considerable loss to the Government." The U. S. Government lost \$40 million on the sale of money orders during the period 1940-1944, and these war years were considered to be good ones for the system, as "prior to that time the loss was even greater." Money order fees were gradually edging upward over the years, and many persons were again making remittances in the mail of coins, currency and stamps, rather than pay the required fees.

In 1941, the Post Office Department made an extensive study of the subject of postal notes, resulting in the enactment by Congress of a law authorizing establish-

ment of postal notes in amounts up to and including \$10.00, at a fee of 5c. Based on this law, a postal note was devised and placed on sale at all First Class offices on Feb. 1, 1945 (see Plate 37). Ultimately, as sufficient stock was printed, the service was extended to all post offices. No less an ovation was given these new notes by the Department than that "It is believed that it will be the greatest single improvement in money transmission since the establishment of the Money Order System".

The new postal note was to be a sort of testing ground for a new concept in money orders. This latest form of note was designed in a perforated, or punched card form, "for the express purpose of affording the Department an opportunity to determine the feasibility of a punched card money order system." This new postal note was then to be a transient thing, existing only to benefit its big brother, the money order. The notes were issued for the express amounts of \$1 to \$10, with the addition of a note for amounts less than \$1. Odd amounts were arranged by affixing special postal note stamps, as in Plate 38. These engraved stamps, Scott numbers PN 1-18, are rotary-press printed in black on unwatermarked paper by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, perforated 11 by 10½.

It is rather interesting to note that, with the appearance of this new postal note, the issue of fractional currencies has come full circle: First, postage stamps, then postage currency in imitation of stamps, then a full-fledged fractional currency, followed by the First Series postal note, and concluded by this Second Series postal note, a synthesis of fractional currency and the postage stamp.

The note as described by the Department is in three parts: Part 1, the body of the note, on which the purchaser writes the name and address of the payee and the payee signs his name when the note is paid (this is the exact recommendation of the Postmaster General back in 1892); part 2, the paying office coupon, bearing any necessary stamps for odd amounts; and part 3, the purchaser's receipt.

The notes were to be paid within two months of issue and were payable at any bank or post office. Purchasers were allowed to make claims for reimbursements for invalid notes and notes lost or erroneously paid. The perforation of the notes allowed the mechanical sorting by denomination and filing for the purposes of inquiry, claim and accounting. It could be issued in half the time it took to issue a money order, although the security protection afforded it was equal to that of the money order. Especially advantageous was the flat fee of five cents charged for the postal note, a savings to customers of 40%. In 1944, approximately 70% of the money order business was for amounts of \$10.00 or less.

Nearly eight million postal notes were issued in the first half of 1945 (see Table F). On October 1, 1945, postal note service was extended to second class post offices. Government reports indicated that while appeal for the note was proven by public usage, some "inconveniences and faults" were discovered in the system that might make necessary some changes. "In conjunction with this experiment, intensive studies are being made of the entire money order system, particularly looking into the feasibility of a punch card money order, new mechanical accounting methods and equipment and other

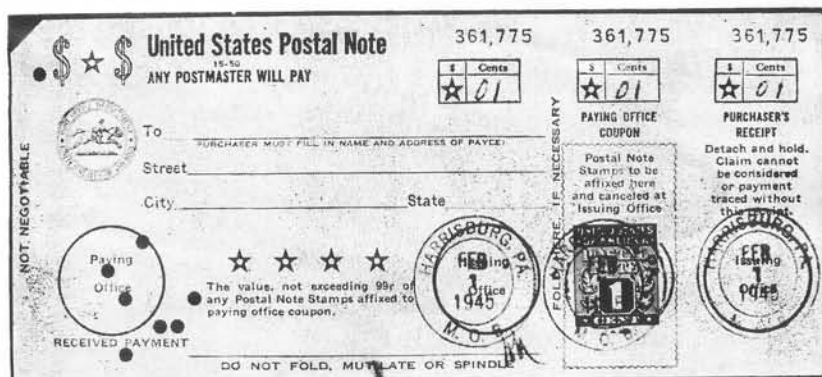


Plate 37. The Second Series postal note. A punched card form, this particular note was issued for 1c. The detachable coupon, to be retained in the paying office and bearing a postal note stamp, is at right, while the purchaser's receipt coupon is at far right. Also notice the cancellation star at upper left. This particular coupon was used only for amounts under one dollar, as evidenced by stars in the dollar columns at upper right.

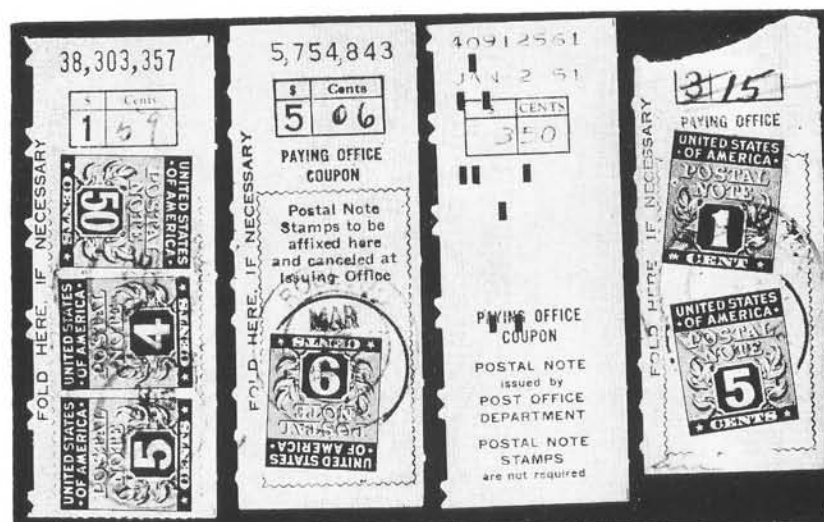


Plate 38. Several paying office coupons detached from the postal notes. Quite an interesting selection, as there are three distinct varieties represented here. The second from left and the right end coupons are of the earliest varieties, while the far left is of an intermediate type and the second from right is the latest type. Notice the form of perforations at the left of each coupon, and the style of serial number printing at the top of each. The last type (second from right) has eliminated the use of stamps. On the coupon for \$5.06 an inverted 9c stamp has been used to signify 6c, while the \$3.15 coupon has substituted 1c and 5c stamps to indicate 15c, indicative of the resourcefulness of the American postal system.

procedures. . . " On Jan. 1, 1949, the fee for the issuance of a postal note was increased from 5c to 8c.

Public Law 486, chapter 21 (H.R. 6475), approved April 28, 1950 by the 81st Congress, second session reads:

**Provided,** That no claim for the amount of a postal note which is filed later than 1 year from the last day of the month of issue will be considered unless the original postal note is presented with such claim and no duplicate postal note has been issued therefor.

This act, then, provides that all postal notes ever issued can at present be redeemed for their full amount, if the original note is submitted along with the claim. Thus, postal notes issued as long as 90 years ago are still redeemable, if submitted through the proper channels.

The Second Series postal note served the public successfully from 1945 to 1951. Postal notes were withdrawn from sale on March 31, 1951, in order to remove them from circulation prior to the introduction of a new punched card money order. To quote the Postmaster General: "the postal note has served its purpose."

TABLE F: NUMBERS AND AMOUNTS OF SECOND SERIES POSTAL NOTES ISSUED, PAID AND OUTSTANDING, 1945-53:

Year	Number Issued	Amount Issued	Amount Paid	Outstanding
1945	7,958,100	\$ 38,756,399	\$ 38,152,128	\$ 604,271
1946	27,542,693	\$ 132,242,529	\$ 131,858,880	\$ 383,648
1947	54,975,236	\$ 270,803,722	\$ 269,911,457	\$ 892,265
1948	73,048,954	\$ 373,829,571	\$ 373,474,298	\$ 355,274
1949	90,114,385	\$ 470,342,872	\$ 470,081,645	\$ 261,227
1950	96,338,185	\$ 523,644,668	\$ 523,189,343	\$ 455,326
1951	73,447,758	\$ 415,915,067	\$ 416,765,195	—
1952			\$ 262,680	—
1953			\$ 28,597	—
Totals:	423,425,311	\$2,225,534,828	\$2,223,724,223	\$1,788,096*

\* Official amount outstanding, as reported in the annual report of the Postmaster General, 1953.

As of June 30, 1953 there were officially \$1,788,096 of these Second Series postal notes left outstanding. If we divide this amount by the average value of postal notes issued in 1948, \$5.12, we can estimate that a maximum of 350,000 postal notes remained unredeemed as of 1953, or 74% as many notes as First Series notes



outstanding in 1897, only 14% as many notes as fractional notes believed extant today.

The author is interested in obtaining further information about postal notes, and about other specimens that may be existing in others collections, especially from states not known by the author to exist. Please contact Nicholas Bruyer, 1503 W. 5th St., Irving, Texas 75060.

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following individuals and organizations are to be profusely thanked for all of their plentiful help in obtaining information and Postal Notes to put this article together:

1. Mr. Adrien Boutrelle, photographer, with special thanks for accommodating the particular needs of this article.
2. Mrs. Geneva C. Chancey, with special thanks for her most courteous, prompt help when it was needed most.
3. The Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum, with special thanks to Mr. Gene Hessler, Curator.
4. Mr. Lowell Cooper, with thanks for the appreciable amount of information he has culled from many news sources over the years.
5. Mr. William R. Devine, photographer, the Chase Manhattan Bank.
6. Mr. F. L. Ellis.
7. Mr. Leonard H. Finn.
8. Mr. Jack V. Harvey, Vice-President, the Bureau Issues Association, with special thanks for his eagerness and ability to get a job done.

9. Mr. E. Norman Lurch, Manager, United Postal Stationery Society Sales Circuit.

10. Thomas F. Morris, II.

11. Mr. Gilbert L. Peakes, with special thanks for the generous loan of his extensive collection of U.S. Postal Notes.

12. Mr. M. Clay Perdue.

13. Mr. Atsuhiko Tsunoda.

14. The United States Postal Service.

Finally, a sincere and hard-earned Thank You to Barbara B. Mueller, our Editor, for her encouragement, dedication, drive, Tea & Sympathy, whose vigorous activities in my behalf made this article.

## Banknote Nemesis of a Train Robber

By CHARLES C. COLVER

USUALLY money is the downfall of a thief, as proved to be the case with "Kid" Curry. A little-known incident in history is the story of how a National Bank Note played a part in the capture of the famous outlaw Harvey Logan, alias Kid Curry, in 1901.

After killing Pike Landusky in a saloon shoot out at Landusky, Montana, Curry ran off to join forces with Butch Cassidy and Sundance Kid. This notorious "Wild Bunch" was in need of funds for their routine drinking and gambling activities. They held up the Great Northern Railway express train at Wagner, Montana, on July 3, 1901. After blowing up the mail-express car with dynamite, they escaped on horseback with \$80,000 in loot consisting of new, uncut, unsigned, National Bank Notes destined for some of the Far Western banks. These notes, of course, were readily identifiable, to the dismay of the bandits.

The notes were stashed away until the heat was off. Later, Kid Curry traveled to Knoxville, Tennessee to visit with relatives and decided he could pass some of the hot money there without danger. He was wrong. A sharp-eyed clerk spotted the offered unsigned \$50 note as one of the stolen pieces. The law was summoned and after considerable effort the kid was captured at Jefferson City and jailed. He later escaped by overpowering a guard. He met his end a short time later during another holdup attempt. Exit Kid Curry and his Helena, Montana notes!

### Correction to

## "Known Counterfeit First Charter National Bank Notes"

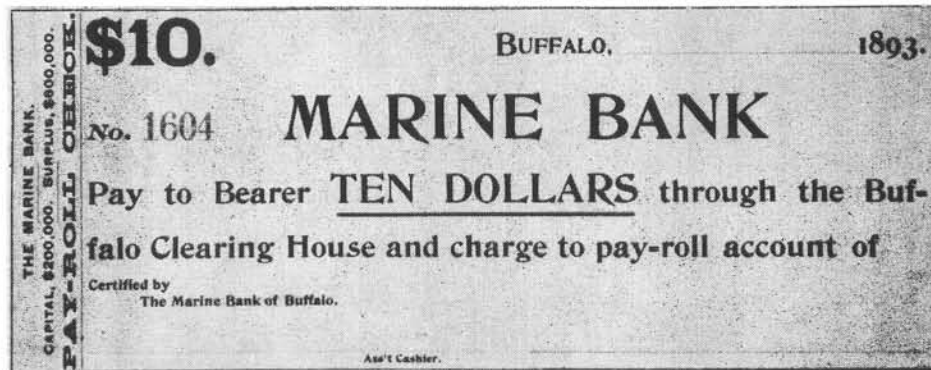
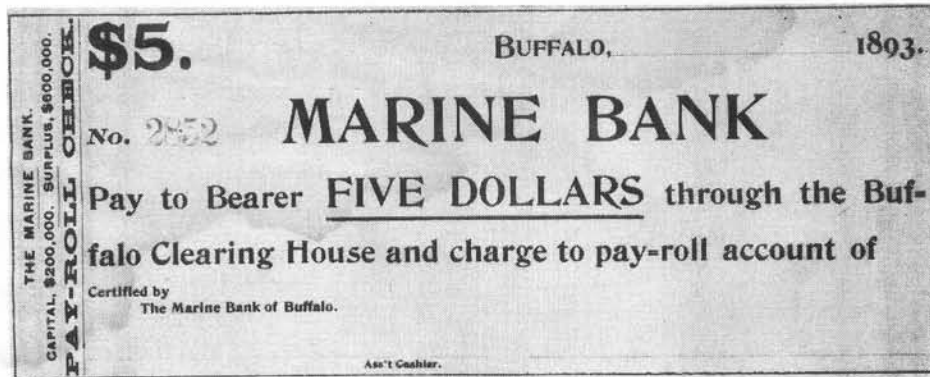
The compilation under the above title which appeared on page 188 of PAPER MONEY No. 48 continued two errors. Please note these corrections:

Under the Two Dollar category, Peekskill, N. Y. should read *Peekskill*. Under the Ten Dollar category, the Peekskill bank is listed as Winchester National. The Westchester County Bank was established as a state bank in 1833. Since June 30, 1865, it has been known as the *Westchester County National Bank*.

Stamp collectors among paper money collectors have noticed the appropriate "bank note green" chosen for the new 21c denomination in the regular series picturing A. P. Giannini of the Bank of America. The finely engraved stamp was initially designed with the spelling of his first name as AMEDEO instead of AMADEO. A reported 40 million of the wrongly printed version were destroyed at a cost of \$15,000. The correct version was issued June 27, 1973 at San Mateo, California.

## Payroll Scrip - Panic of 1893

By ROBERT H. LLOYD



**I**LLUSTRATED here are two very interesting payroll checks that date from the financial crisis of 1893. For many years these checks were in the collection of the late Jesse M. Taylor of Buffalo, N. Y. Little is known of their use and origin, for the press accounts of the period seldom reported such activities.

For many years there has been a federal law providing that no person or bank may utter checks payable to the bearer in denominations corresponding to those of the paper currency. The idea was to prevent promoters from gaining a "float" as issuers of the well-known travelers' checks obtain, and to prevent competition with Treasury or National Bank currency. The fear of repudiation was still strong in memory, for most of the public at that time could recall state bank issues that were either worthless or redeemed at a fraction of their face value. Obviously, these two checks are somewhat in conflict with the federal statute.

The Panic of 1893 was another one of those periods in American history when the banks found themselves short of currency. The Clearing House Certificates of the Panic of 1907 are the best illustration of this recurring trouble before the advent of our "engines of inflation," the Federal Reserve Banks of 1913. It may well

be that these payroll checks were tolerated as being in the nature of Clearing House necessities. But denomination bearer checks are very scarce on the American financial scene. It is most likely that all canceled items of this sort were destroyed years ago. Bearing no revenue stamps or vignettes, they had little appeal to collectors.

Notice that the checks were to be signed by the user, a bank depositor, and then countersigned by an officer of the bank. The printing of the year date in full shows that no long use was contemplated. Thus they are one of the few financial mementoes of that crisis.

A similar attempt by other banks was suppressed during the Bank Holiday, 1933. Such scrip had to be so qualified as to payee and instructions that it took more of the nature of a promissory note than an order to pay. Scrip from municipalities seems to have been exempted from the usual ban.

The author recommends the collection of American scrip as being fully important to the study of our history. It has been neglected in favor of the more widely catalogued bank notes and merchants scrip of the early years, and of course, revenue stamped bank checks.

## Hudson's Bay Company Trade and Paper Money

By FORREST W. DANIEL

(Concluded from PAPER MONEY No. 50, Page 58)

### HUDSON'S BAY PAPER—A SHORT VIEW

#### BARTER

FOR the first 150 years the dealings of the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land was carried on by barter. Goods from England—metal knives and other implements, guns, powder, fine woolen blankets, tea, beads and other merchandise—were exchanged to the native Indians for furs and hides. The Company set the price for both their goods and the furs the Indians brought in. It was a fair exchange. The English exchanged items they thought of small cash value for valuable furs. The natives traded surplus furs which they found free for the taking for fine, warm blankets, guns and traps which made their taking the furs easier; metal knives which were sharper and easier to use than the stone and bone implements they were used to; metal pots that made cooking in fire easier; and of course, colorful items for personal adornment. The Indians were certain they received the best of the exchange. Like all good trades it was mutually advantageous.

The establishment of a European agricultural colony in the southern reaches of the Company's land called for the use of money—coins and bills. Furs, however, remained the sole medium of exchange in all areas outside of the Red River Settlement.

#### USE OF NOTES

THE first shipment of promissory notes, 2,000 of one pound and 4,000 of five shillings, arrived at York Factory in 1820. Use of the notes was delayed because their necessity was questioned by George Simpson, governor of Rupert's Land. It appears none were released until September 1824. Circulation was carefully controlled by the Company.

Use of coins and Hudson's Bay Company notes increased in Red River Settlement. Alexander Ross wrote that the Company's notes were "practically better than Her Majesty's stamped gold, yet [they] neither are, nor can be declared to be, a legal tender."

The growth of free trading in the 1840s brought independent competition to the Company and since Company notes were the currency of the colony, complications arose. The Company threatened to withdraw their notes if the free traders did not curtail their activities. In retaliation the traders petitioned the English government to have the regular notes, which were payable 60 days after sight in London, replaced by silver coin. Governor Alexander Christie, in 1845, replaced the ordinary bills of exchange with a non-negotiable currency intended for use only in the settlement.

Because of the isolation of the area and the ties of trade and family between Red River Settlement and Pembina, the notes certainly had some circulation in the United States. It also seems a reasonable assumption that the notes were used at Georgetown, Minnesota, an important Company way-station on the St. Paul-Red River Trail, at least during the first few years after it was established in 1859. Georgetown consisted of a few dwelling houses, the Company store, and warehouse buildings. The hotel was the upstairs room of the stage station. The expansion of American settlement following the Civil War brought in United States money and because of its nature, Hudson's Bay notes retreated immediately north of the border.

The currency situation was stirred again in Red River when Alexander G. Dallas again stopped issuance of Company notes in 1862 in an effort to curtail activities of the independent traders. The drastic reduction of currency in circulation affected the entire community. Dallas was replaced in 1864, and the situation returned to normal.

Another interruption of the normal supply of currency occurred when Louis Riel made his forced loan of more than £1,000 from the safe of the Hudson's Bay Company on December 22, 1869. It is noted that the bills were marked in the handwriting of Accountant J. H. McTavish. According to Larry Gingras' list of signatures, the notes taken must have been five-shilling notes York date March 1, 1866, and/or one pound notes dated June 1, 1868; May 1, 1869; or June 1, 1869.

In May 1870, there was a need for notes and they were provided, even though there was unrest in Red River. Reil's Provisional Government was in control and Canadian troops were expected. Two series of notes were issued; the facts are not known but this seems a plausible explanation:

Circulation was never great. Only five-shilling and one-pound notes were "borrowed" by Riel, and those the entire stock, since none were released at a later date. A supply of one-shilling notes was found at York Factory and sent south; none had been dated for use since March 4, 1846. At Fort Garry they received the rubber stamp of Governor W. Mactavish dated May 1, 1870, and were released. Mactavish was ill and unable to put his signature on the notes. Though very scarce these are some of the more numerous of Hudson's Bay Company notes now known which reached circulation.

The second series of notes is considered an emergency issue. It is type-set and printed on thin brownish paper, most likely at the local print shop. Two new denominations appear: five pounds dated May 10, 1870, and ten pounds dated May 16, and bearing the stamp of W. Mactavish dated May 12 and May 17, respectively. Notes of five shillings and one pound were dated May 2 and stamped May 5. These with the one-shilling notes saw circulation through the summer and during the occupation of the troops of the Red River Expedition in August and September; indeed, until they were replaced with Canadian money.

At least one of the surviving one-shilling notes, in customary military fashion, has a signature on the back: "J. B. McBean, Fort Garry, Sept. 23rd, 1870, Red River Expedition."

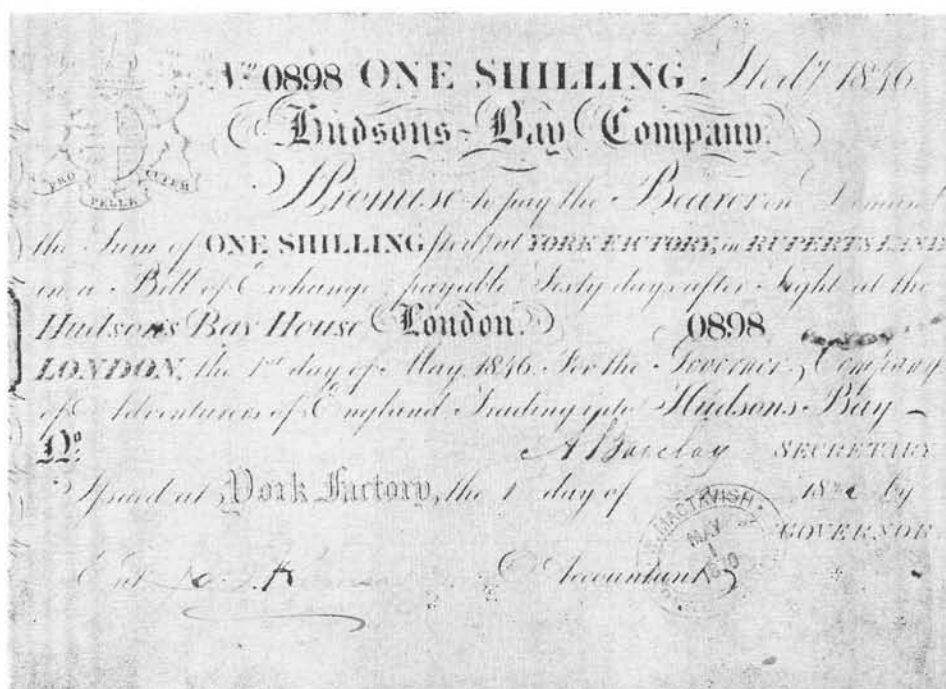
Notes of the regular Hudson's Bay Company type of one and five pounds with a London date of June 1, 1870, arrived later in the summer, probably after the transfer of the province had been made, with only a few placed in circulation. Gingras lists only undated and unsigned notes of one pound and five pounds dated October 7, 1870.

The dominance of the Company over the commerce of Red River and its control of the quantity of notes issued made redemption of them almost complete. The commonest notes are listed as Rarity 5-21 to 30 known. Some unissued notes with stub are among the commonest types; these were released by the Company to collectors in the 1920s.





Unissued five-shilling note with counterfoil.



One shilling note printed in blue with blue stamp of W. Mactavish, Red River Settlement. The back has the signature of J. B. McBean, a member of the Red River Expedition.

A lot of "6 promissory notes of the 1832-1840 period (Hudson's Bay Company), all five shillings, York Factory type . . . all F-G with much of the writing illegible . . . probably some scarce, but difficult to tell without close study . . . several have 'Registered at Fort Garry, this

30th Sept. 1844. Alex Christie, Gov'r" sold for \$210 against an estimate of \$150 at the Charlton Numismatics auction sale of Jan. 25-26, 1974 featuring the Walter D. Allan collection of Canadian paper money. (Description quoted from auctioneer's catalog.)

#### HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS ARE NOT PAPER

SOME collectors insist upon calling any large-size bill a blanket or horse-blanket. This is especially inappropriate when notes of the Hudson's Bay Company are called blankets, even though their size is large—in the neighborhood of 5 x 7 inches. Genuine Hudson's Bay blankets are made in England of 100 percent wool. First placed in the Indian trade 200 years ago, they are still produced.

The trade blankets were of the finest quality wool made in white and colors to suit the Indians' love of color. A blue band was woven across each end of the blanket to distinguish it from imitations. Later a system of "points" was incorporated to grade the different sizes and weights. The "points" were blue markings five inches long woven into the edge. Similar lines, half as long, indicated "half points." A four-point blanket measured

72 by 180 inches and weighed about 12 pounds. One point or one and a half points indicated much smaller sizes. In the beaver trade with the Indians the number of points indicated the blanket's price in made-beaver.

On the Pacific coast, where the paper notes were not used, the Hudson's Bay blanket became a standard of value in its own right. The large shield-shaped coppers of the Haida Indians were valued in blankets.

#### ARCHIVES TO COME TO MANITOBA

**A**N agreement signed by George T. Richardson, governor of Hudson's Bay Company, and Premier Ed Schreyer of Manitoba on July 31, 1973, provides that the archives of the Company be transferred from Beaver House in London to the Provincial Library and Archives Building in Winnipeg. The transfer of the records of 303 years of trading in Canada comprising 4,200 linear feet of material will be made in the summer of 1974 and be administered by the provincial archivist.

The Company records include minute books, correspondence to its employees dating from 1679, journals of exploration, account books, maps and ships' logs. As early as 1683, Company representatives were instructed by the London Committee to keep journals of activities at their stations and all occurrences so that the Committee might have detailed knowledge of how the posts were administered. Some of the reports are very detailed.

Since the 1930s, records from 1670 to 1870 have been available to scholars, and in 1970 the records were opened to 1900. When the archives are at last available in Winnipeg, some researcher may write an authentic and detailed history of the use of Hudson's Bay Company promissory notes.

#### SOURCES:

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Industrial History of the Valley of the Red River of the North, by John Lee Coulter. Collections NDHS, Vol. III, 1910.

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*Minnesota and the Manifest Destiny of the Canadian Northwest*, by Alvin C. Gluek, Jr.

"Narrative and Final Report of Exploration for a Route for a Pacific Railroad near the Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Parallels of North Latitude from St. Paul to Puget Sound," by Isaac Stevens.

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*West on the 49th Parallel, Red River to the Rockies, 1872-1876*, by John E. Parsons.

*Paper Money of the Hudson's Bay Company*, by Larry Gingras.

*A History of Pembina County*, by Centennial Committee.

*The Beaver*. Several issues of the Company's quarterly magazine.

"Hudson's Bay Blanket", by Anthony A. Amaral, *True West*, Nov.-Dec. 1963.

*The Numismatist*, April 1921; July, September 1923; January 1924.

*Paper Money*, 1966 No. 2.

## Abstraction of Twenty Thousand Dollars

By F. E. Spinner

(An extract from the Annual Report of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, dated November 1, 1870, and published in "Message and Documents," 1871.)

**I**N my last annual report, the fact was stated that within the eight years that the Treasury had been in my charge, money transactions were had that footed on the books of this office at a sum exceeding \$44,000,000,000, and that not one cent had been lost to the people of the United States on account of the management of the Treasury or on account of the conduct of any the employees in this office; and I concluded by saying that such good fortune could not last always, and that the law of chances would be strongly against me in the future. The forebodings then felt have during the year, in a single case, been verified.

On Saturday, the 11th day of June last (1870), an uncounted package of 2,000 new United States ten-dollar notes, numbered consecutively from H 3,530,001\* to H 3,532,000\*, both inclusive, was stolen from the division of issues, where it had been delivered from the division of engraving and printing, to be counted and covered into the Treasury.

Two strangers had for several days been seen about the halls of the Treasury Building. On the day mentioned, the wife of a prominent resident of this city, with her young son, and two relatives, a gentleman and his wife, residents of a western city, were passing the upper door of the long room, where the money packages were piled on a table to be counted. The first-named lady and the chief of the division were well acquainted, and as she came to the open door they recognized and saluted each other; she, with her friends, naturally advancing into the room.

Now, the theory of the manner of the robbery is, that the two strangers were in the hall, watching for just such an opportunity to act the part that they had long been rehearsing. When the party named entered the room, one of the thieves forced himself between the lady who led the way and her friends. This man immediately entered into conversation with Mr. Root, the chief of the division, making all manner of inquiries in regard to the manufacture, receipt, and counting of the notes, and after the disposition made of them. Mr. Root supposed him to be of his friend's party, and was thrown entirely off his guard. The lady in turn, from his apparently familiar manner, supposed him to be particular friend of Mr. Root. The lady and her friends walked down the length of the room, passing all the counters, and passed out into the hall at the farthest door. The principal thief in the meantime held Mr. Root in conversation, and gradually drew him to the table where the money packages were piled up. Here he managed so to place Mr. Root as to

(Continued on Page 119)

## Contemporary Currency

## Schultz and Banuelos Resignations Portend New Federal Reserve Series

Treasury Secretary George Schultz has announced his intention to resign in May. Together with the resignation of U. S. Treasurer Romana Banuelos, his action spells eventual replacement of both signatures (1969C and 1969D series) on our paper money after successors have been named. However, the Treasurer's post may go unfilled for the remainder of the Nixon administration as it did for two and a half years during the Johnson administration following the resignation of Kathryn O'Hay Granahan in 1966.

Because the currency presses were completely devoted to gasoline rationing coupon production during late January, February and most of March, the currency stockpile has been reduced somewhat. According to E. J. Prescott, chief of the office of currency and stamp printing at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not ever before in the memory of the oldest living employees has the Bureau stopped printing paper money completely.

A *Chicago Tribune* Press Service dispatch of March 25, 1974, relates that the 1,500 tons of ration coupons now pose a storage problem. Mr. Prescott said the entire order was to be packaged and delivered to the Federal Energy Office on April 5. The coupons were cut into sheets of 16, wrapped in plastic in packages of 100 each, then boxed in units of 25 packages. Prescott calculated a total of 120,000 such boxes weighing 25 pounds each, or 1,500 tons in all.

Asked if he could come up with some idea of just how much 1,500 tons of coupons and boxes would amount to in space occupied, Prescott said, "Well, each box measures 13 by 12 by 7 1/4 inches and there are 120,000 boxes. Using arithmetic, that comes out to a stack 72,500 feet high. Or, if you prefer, 13.73 miles straight up."

This printing order, given its size and deadline for completion, was unequalled in the history of intaglio printing. It is believed that the Bureau produced 3.7 billion of the coupons, but in spite of the paper money stoppage, it had to subcontract for the rest of the order. The American Bank Note Co. of New York produced 650 million and the United States Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia prepared an additional 450 million. Cost of manufacturing all the coupons was estimated to be \$12 million.

The possibility that the office of Treasurer of the United States may be phased out arose at the time of Mrs. Banuelos' resignation when it was revealed that the office is being stripped of much of its traditional responsibility. To replace it is a new agency, the Bureau of Government Financial Operations in the Fiscal Service. The eventual effect of this change on paper money signatures is still unknown.

Mrs. Banuelos' name first appeared on U. S. currency in April, 1972 in connection with that of then-Treasury Secretary John Connally on 1969-C notes in the \$1 denomination and 1969-B notes in the larger denominations. After Schultz became Treasury Secretary, the \$1 denominations became 1969-D, with the larger denominations still series 1969-C. The next new series of Federal Reserve Notes will probably be series 1969-E in the \$1 denomination and 1969-D in the larger denominations.

The following check list of signature combinations used on U. S. Federal Reserve Notes since 1961 was made available by *Numismatic News Weekly*. It shows which denominations were printed in each series, along with examples in the footnotes where certain denominations were not printed for a particular Federal Reserve Bank:

Series-Signatures	\$1	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100
1950C Smith-Dillon <sup>1</sup>		x	x	x	x	x
1950D Granahan-Dillon <sup>2</sup>		x	x	x	x	x
1950E Granahan-Fowler <sup>3</sup>		x	x	x	x	x
1963 Granahan-Dillon <sup>4</sup>	x	x	x	x		
1963A Granahan-Fowler	x	x	x	x	x	x
1963B Granahan-Barr <sup>5</sup>	x					
1969 Elston-Kennedy	x	x	x	x	x	x
1969A Kabis-Kennedy	x					
1969A Kabis-Connally		x	x	x	x	x
1969B Kabis-Connally	x					
1969B Banuelos-Connally <sup>6</sup>		x	x	x	x	x
1969C Banuelos-Connally	x					
1969C Banuelos-Shultz		x	x	x	x	x
1969D Banuelos-Shultz	x					

1—\$50 note not produced for Atlanta.

2—\$10 note not produced for Minneapolis.

3—Notes produced only for New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

4—\$5 note produced for Richmond or Minneapolis, \$10 note not produced for Minneapolis, \$20 note not produced for Philadelphia or Minneapolis.

5—Production limited to \$1 notes for New York, Richmond, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco.

6—\$20 note not produced for Boston or Philadelphia, \$50 note not produced for Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City or San Francisco.

### Story of the Discovery of

## The Only-Known 8-Zero \$1 Federal Reserve Note

As Told by Tom Morrissey

VISITORS to the 1973 ANA convention at Boston will recall Nathan Goldstein's reporting of the possibly unique Federal Reserve Note of the Boston district, Series 1969A carrying the serial number A00000000A, representing the 100 millionth note in the printing. (It is not possible to print number 100000000.





although in some of the earlier series such a note was hand overprinted and contained ten digits.) Now the discoverer of the note, Tom Morrissey of Tewksbury, Mass., tells how he found it.

Tom is now retired, but at the time of the discovery he was a supervisor in the Money Department of the First National Bank of Boston, largest in New England and 17th largest in the nation. He recalls that while his co-workers were hunters of rare coins, only he watched the paper currency.

The time was January, 1971, when the first notes of the Kabis-Kennedy 1969A series were appearing. Learning that this would be a short issue and that the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston would have only 200 "bricks" of 4,000 each, he watched carefully for the new notes. Oddly enough, the FRB released the low-numbered prefix A and suffix B second series first.

Tom thought that he had overlooked the first series in his daily handling of some eight million dollars' worth of currency, but on February 11th he received 40 bricks, high numbers A99200001A up. He scanned each brick carefully, putting aside brick #25000 because of its possibilities in his search for one-digit palindromes (radar notes). At the time he had in his collection A11111111A, A22222222A, and A88888888A. His goal was to complete a series from one to nine and here was the chance to find A99999999A.

As he opened the brick and fanned the last pack, he found that the eight 9's had been removed and a star note put in its place. Disappointed because a single digit radar note occurs only once in every 11 million notes, he still noticed that the note behind had a red crayon inspector's mark, indicating that it should have been removed and replaced by a star, too. But it wasn't, and this was the eight-digit zero note.

That is when Tom's blood pressure zoomed. But not to the point where he forgot to remove both inside and outside label and the first note in the pack, A99996001A, to complete a rare label set.

Mr. Morrissey still owns the note despite many offers to buy it at astronomical prices.

## Intermediate Size Check Numbers

By Peter Huntoon

**A** CLOSE look at the five-dollar 1934B New York Federal Reserve Note shown in Figure 1 reveals that the size of the numbers used in the face check



Figure 1. \$5 1934B Federal Reserve Note with intermediate size check number 212.

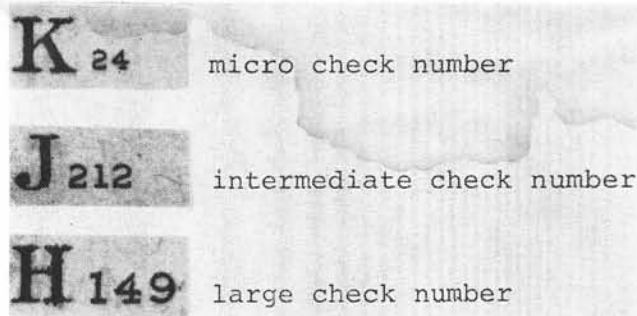


Figure 2. Comparison between micro, intermediate, and large check numbers.

number, 212, are intermediate in size when compared to the micro check numbers used on early series small notes and the large check numbers used on current series.

Figure 2 is a blow-up of each of the three check numbers to illustrate the obvious differences between them. The size that should have been used for the 1934B series notes is the large size. The conversion to the large size from micro size on Federal Reserve Notes occurred with the beginning of the 1934A series.

Intermediate check numbers were first brought to my attention by Meyer Fulda in 1970. Meyer claims to have discovered them and wrote that Leon Goodman, co-author of the first three editions of the *Standard Handbook of Modern U.S. Paper Money*, had taken specimens of the variety to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for verification. The experts at the Bureau acknowledged that the numbers were indeed intermediate in size.

Chuck O'Donnell used to call these Filipino check numbers because they were similar in size to the plate numbers used on the Philippine currency when the Philippines were under U.S. sovereignty. Similar check numbers also appear on other products of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

It is clear that on occasion the engravers at the Bureau accidentally used the templates containing the intermediate numbers when preparing plates for the early 1934 series currency. Consequently, it is my opinion that the notes bearing intermediate size numbers represent a distinct and very interesting variety. These have equal standing with mules and the famous wide and narrow reverse plate designs associated with the early small note issues. See the *Standard Handbook of Modern U.S. Paper Money* for a description of these other varieties.

Meyer also wrote that he had found intermediate plate numbers on other classes, series, and denominations of currency of the same vintage as the 1934B note described here. He even mentioned what he thought were intermediate reverse plate numbers. I was never able to verify his finds so I am not able to list them here. With a little searching, the reader may find other examples of intermediate check numbers in his collection and report them through PAPER MONEY.

## Numismatic Political Graffiti

By LARRY SANDERS

**W**HAT nicer way could there be to enhance the election of your rival political candidate than to "plaster" his picture on look-alike notes, similar in design to United States currency? Even though the picture is usually in caricature form, everyone seeing the note knows well who is represented.

Although the Department of the Treasury, United States Secret Service, has definite laws and regulations which govern the reproduction of United States currency as "play" or "funny" money, in this instance there seems to be a never-ending flow of political graffiti money available, especially during elections.

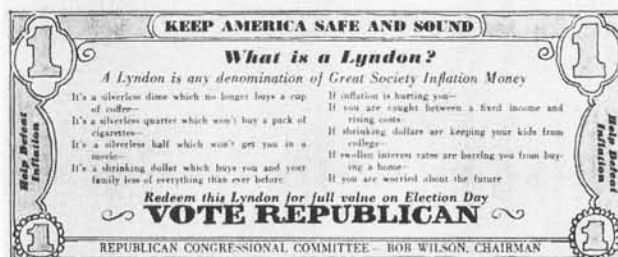
In this connection, section 474 of title 18, United States Code, prohibits making any engraving, photograph, print or impression in the likeness of obligations or securities of the United States, or any part thereof. Section 475 of title 18, United States Code, prohibits, among other things, engraving, printing, circulating, or distributing any circular, handbill, or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any obligation or security of the United States. The term "obligation or security of the United States" is defined by section 8 of title 18, United States Code, to include all of the various forms of paper currency of the United States.

Section 504 of title 18, United States Code, makes an exception to the foregoing prohibitions and permits illustrations of United States currency provided the illustrations appear in black and white of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half times the genuine obligation and would appear in articles, books, journals, newspapers or albums for numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes. It must also be accompanied by information about the particular currency reproduced. Further, individual facsimiles of United States currency are not permissible, except glossy prints necessary to reproduce the illustrations in publications.

The reproduction of currency for purposes other than those outlined



"TWE" note signed by "A. Phonebill" and "U. Canticashit. No indication of origin.



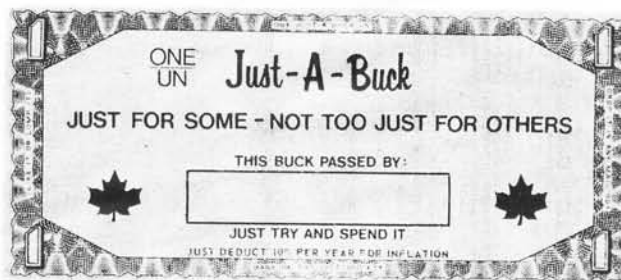
LBJ "Great Society" note from McClure Publications.

in section 504 would not be permissible under the foregoing statutes, if the design features are in similitude to the design appearing on genuine currency.

Notwithstanding the above statutes governing the reproduction of United States currency, there seems to be no problem in producing this so-called lookalike funny money as used in political campaigns and passing it among the public, or even charging

a dollar or so for a piece to further the campaign itself.

Many individuals have taken to pasting the likeness of some important political person, or even themselves, on the front of a dollar bill, over the picture of George Washington, to be used only as a curiosity for display. In this case I believe the laws are specific in that an obligation of the United States such as currency cannot be altered in any



Canadian "Just Society" note featuring Prime Minister Trudeau, from the "Fuddle Duddle Bank Note Co."

way, manner or form from its original intent.

Getting back to our original funny money, the distribution of this type of an item such as shown here represents just one of the many various ways by which different political parties will take advantage of the monetary exchange media and use the funny money idea to arouse public curiosity about their party's candidate. In this instance, the political candidate does not care who says what, or prints what about him, so long as someone says something!

From an initial investigation it seems that tokens similar in form to United States coins were much more prevalent in the earlier political days

than paper political items. As the cost of producing coinage items went up, more printed matter was used.

Paper political items were originally produced with the portrait of a candidate on the note with inscriptions telling all the wonderful things he would do when elected. As soon as something of this nature was passed out in public, the opposition party got on the bandwagon and printed something similar in design but in caricature and with inscriptions, which in effect said how bad the opposition candidate was and what bad things would happen if he was elected! All in all, it seems to have been done with much deliberate fun by all individuals, for who can

say which party (or candidate) received more publicity, good or bad from it, and in politics that's what counts, publicity. And what better way to publicize something, than using a gimmick in a design similar to United States currency.

#### SOURCE:

Mr. David H. Martin, Legal Counsel, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury

(Editor's Note: Future issues will feature numismatic political graffiti dealing with one of the more numismatically-oriented parties—the Greenback Party of the late 19th century.)

(See also the Truman inflation certificate illustrated in PAPER MONEY No. 48, page 185.)

#### Spinner's "Abstraction" (Continued from Page 115)

make him a screen to cut off the view of a female clerk, whose duty it was to keep an eye on the money. Mr. Root's body was interposed between her and the packages. At this moment the accomplice came stealthily into the room, through the same door, from the hall, and threw himself in front of, and partially over a female messenger, who was sitting on the opposite side, watching the money packages. He made inquiry for a female clerk, calling her by name, and although told that there was no such person belonging to the office, he insisted that there was, and he persisted in thus preventing the messenger from seeing the money, long enough to give the principal thief the opportunity to effect his purpose.

The principal thief now diverted Mr. Root's attention, by pointing to the party leaving the room, and saying, "My friends are going, and I must go too," and at this moment took the package with his left hand, and thrust it under his right arm. Thief No. 2 now quietly left the room by the same door through which he entered. The package of all the denominations of United States notes, when they come from the printing division, contain each two thousand notes. Each package is just the length and breadth of a single note, and the 2,000 notes make a package of a little over six inches high.

The principal thief came into the room holding a large Panama hat by the rim, with lapel of his large sack-coat over his right breast, and thus he continued to carry it until he left the room. The package was effectually hidden under his hat and coat. Packages of \$20 notes were lying side by side with packages containing \$10 notes; but the thief, being obliged to keep his eyes upon Mr. Root, inad-

vertently took one of the lesser packages, because he could not look at them to tell the difference.

Mr. Root followed his friend, accompanied by the thief, with the money, the whole length of the room to the lowest door, out of which the thief passed, with thanks to Mr. Root for his kind attention to himself and his friends.

The money was missed within the hour that it was taken; but there was at that time no suspicion that it had been stolen.

The theory then was, that it had not been received from the printing division, and all investigations for that, and a part of the next day, were made under that supposition.

In the after part of the following day, which was Sunday, I learned for the first time, from the female messenger, that another person had been in the room, and of his strange conduct toward her while there. The case now seemed plain enough. Mr. Root called on his lady visitor, and learned from her the facts as before related, and that she was inclined to denounce the stranger at the time for his rudeness to herself and her party, and that she was only deterred from doing so, because from his manner she supposed him to be a particular friend of Mr. Root.

The scheme for the robbery had, no doubt, been planned and matured for some time before, and only awaited a

(Concluded on Page 120)





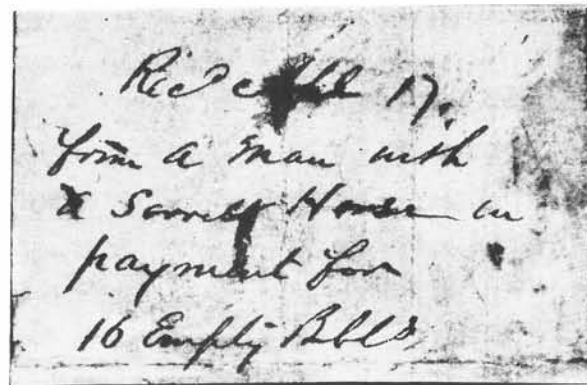
## The Humorous Side

BRENT H. HUGHES

The notations written on the back of early banknotes are often a source of amusement and amazement to many collectors. The existence of so many counterfeits in circulation caused most merchants to be wary of any note offered by a stranger, so they resorted to many novel methods of protecting themselves.

The notation of the back of this \$5 note of The Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia issued on October 1, 1853, reads as follows: "Received April 17 from a man with a sorrel horse in payment for 16 empty barrels."

This raises some interesting questions. For instance, did the purchaser put all 16 barrels on the one horse? If so, the barrels must have been small or the horse quite large. And what were the barrels to be used for? Could they have been used to hold the product of a local still? For medicinal purposes, of course. But in Philadelphia?



### Spinner's "Abstraction" (Concluded from Page 119)

favorable opportunity to accomplish it. The whole thing was most ingeniously planned, and adroitly carried out. As soon as these facts became known, telegraphic dispatches were immediately sent to the principal cities, through the Associated Press, and otherwise, and Government and other detectives employed, to the end that the thieves might be arrested and the money recovered.

Advertisements of the robbery were sent to every bank, banker, and broker, and to all newspaper publishers in the United States and the British colonies in America, stating the fact of the robbery, describing the notes, and that no new ten-dollar note of a number higher than H 3,236,000\* had been issued. The intervening numbers between the highest number issued and the lowest numbered note stolen are held in this office, and will not be issued unless the stolen notes are recovered.

These intervening notes so held here represent nearly \$3,000,000. This has, it is believed, prevented the thieves from using the stolen notes, except as hereafter stated. On the 28th of June last, a letter bearing date of the day before was received at this office, from the Stuyvesant Bank in the city of New York, stating that one of their "dealers had deposited on the morning of that day, \$1,500 in United States ten-dollar notes, coming within the numbers and series which were in the lot of \$20,000 stolen from the Treasury Department." Colonel Whiteley, the chief of the secret service of the Department, being in New York at the time, was immediately informed by

telegraph of this fact, and asked to call on the bank's officers for further information on the subject. He answered that he had found the facts as stated, and the further sum of \$6,400 of the stolen notes had that morning been deposited with the same bank by another party. These two sums, amounting to \$7,900, were deposited by persons who could give no satisfactory account for their possession of the notes. One of the depositors was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court, and the other has fled the country. The money is in the hands of the officers of the court. The cashier of the bank named wrote me, under the date of June 30, 1870, "We have stopped the depositor's balance, thus securing the Department from any loss."

A letter was received from the cashier of a bank in the interior of the States of New York, bearing date July 27, 1870, stating the fact that note No. H 3,530,198\*, being one of the stolen notes, had come into his possession. This is the only note, of those stolen, that has been heard from, except those that were recovered as above stated, in the city of New York. It is confidently believed that the remainder of the notes stolen cannot be disposed of for the benefit of the thieves without instant detection, and that, therefore, the whole amount stolen will eventually be recovered.

(Submitted by Forrest W. Daniel)

## SPMC Chronicle

### SPMC Enrolls 4000th Member

The 4000th member to join the Society of Paper Money Collectors since it was organized in 1961 is Sam Bettis of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Bettis was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1925, and moved to Nashville, Tenn. with his parents when he was about a year old. He grew up in Nashville and while going to school he worked in a drug store during the evenings and on weekends. It was during this period, the late 1930's and the early 1940's, that he became interested in collecting coins, and especially U. S. cents, nickels and dimes.

When Bettis finished school he went to Detroit where he worked in a steel mill for about a year. In 1945, he left the mill and started to work in a wholesale plumbing and heating supply house. His company transferred him to Chattanooga in 1959, and in 1966 he founded The Piping Supply Co., of which he is president. This company specializes in pipe and miscellaneous supplies for contractors and industrial plants.

Soon after he moved to Chattanooga, he renewed his interest in numismatics and joined The American Numismatic Association in 1961. In 1973, he was introduced to the fascinating aspects of paper money and now specializes in collecting National Bank Note of Tennessee, Series of 1929. Mr. Bettis is married, his wife's name is Naomi, and they have a 12-year-old daughter who collects everything—stamps, coins, candles, shells, rocks, etc. As for him, his other hobbies are bowling and fishing, but according to him, "they take a back seat to collecting and work."

### MEMBER PARTICIPATION COLUMN

Although several members have submitted material for this column, only two titles have been proposed: "Members' Forum" by *M. Tiitus* and "Paper Chase" by *Paul H. Johansen*. Any more suggestions?

### Wants Junior Paper Money Exhibits at ANA, Miami

The first letter received for the column came from *Tom Fitzgerald* of Vero Beach, Florida, who has been active in junior numismatic work. His sentiments expressed here have been echoed by other members in private correspondence with the Editor, taking SPMC to task for failing to provide more assistance to youthful paper money collectors:

"It seems too bad in the light of other junior activities that no mention was made in *PAPER MONEY* regarding the lack of junior exhibits in the paper money field. For two conventions now, New Orleans and Boston, no U. S. paper money (with the exception of some Confederate at New Orleans) has been shown. If we have junior members, they can't be very proud of their material or they lack the competitive instinct to show.

"The award known as the Charles K. Lyle Award for the best exhibit of U. S. paper money was not awarded in Boston and being held hopefully for presentation at the Miami convention this coming August.

"I would hope that more effort on behalf of juniors who belong to SPMC would be forthcoming at this convention. The field is wide open and I'm quite sure the eventual winner, if we have one, will get the thrill I get from exhibiting my Colonial material.

"Come on juniors—let's get with it and enjoy your collections to the fullest by showing at ANA this year."

### Bruyer Protests Discontinuance of Bureau Souvenir Cards

(The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. James A. Conlon, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by Nicholas J. Bruyer. Now that the energy crisis has eased somewhat, the Bureau may reconsider its ban on issuing more souvenir cards.)

"Recently I learned that, in a move to conserve energy as a result of our country's energy crisis, the Bureau is discontinuing the production of the American Numismatic Association's annual souvenir card along with that of various philatelic souvenir cards.

"I am indeed sorry to hear this. For many years now the Bureau has issued numerous philatelic souvenir cards, along with literally hundreds of varieties of commemorative stamps comprising billions of individual stamps, to the delight of the stamp collector.

"Yet, there are many thousands of paper money collectors today such as I, steadfastly devoted to the preservation of the history and the art that have so wonderfully enriched the last hundred years of production of United States currency, the purpose for which the Bureau was originally conceived. Our many collections house the finest examples of security engraving known, spiced and dressed with carefully and painfully researched historical fact, both which would be doubtless lost and forgotten except for our efforts. Finally, bolstering the hopes and expectations of the paper collecting fraternity, the BEP produced, on one occasion each year, a small number of numismatic souvenir cards.

"Abruptly that is gone, tossed into the furnaces with a rousing chorus of 'ENERGY CRISIS!'. Meanwhile, around the corner, the presses are busy: the Bureau continues to turn out millions upon millions of 'commemorative' stamps, appropriately perforated, gummed and multi-colored, heedless of the alleged energy snafu. None of these stamps are necessary to the smooth and complete activities of either the BEP or the USPS.

"I do not like to defame the issuance of commemorative stamps; they, also, are beautiful and historical. But the discrepancy is so clear and so nakedly obvious: Why not a compromise? I sincerely doubt that the philatelic fraternity would begrudge paper collectors the privilege of obtaining our one small 'commemorative' ANA souvenir card each year, if need be by the elimination of one of the proposed commemorative stamp designs. This would result in a transfer of energy conservation from one area to another, and the more equitable sharing of what energy supplies we have.

"Is it too much to ask that the Bureau show paper money collectors at least this minimal consideration by continuing to issue this yearly numismatic token? I ask you to seriously and earnestly consider this matter."

### Economics of Paper Money Collecting

(Since the following was written by Robert J. Betchyk, an article by Morey Perlmutter giving some of the desired statistics on the Onepapa note appeared in *PAPER MONEY*

No. 50, the March 1974 issue. However, the other requests are still valid:)

"Being a recent member of SPMC, I have been impressed with the quality of the articles submitted. I'm sure many members are also interested in the economics of paper money collecting (i.e. price trends, supply and demand, etc.) What amaze me are the price variations for the same note, in different grades, and between different areas of the country. Naturally price is a function of supply and demand. I would find it very interesting if someone could direct me to a reference that would have quantity issued and estimated notes still outstanding for large-size notes.

"For analytical purposes I would like to perform a small experiment with my fellow members (results of this experiment will be published at a later date).

"Simply write on a postcard or letter the prices you would pay for different grades of the \$5 "ONEPAPA" Silver Certificate Series of 1899. Also requested is your estimate of how many notes still exist in different grades of condition.

#### \$5 'ONEPAPA' Silver Certificate Series of 1899

Condition	Price	Est. of Quantity presently in existence
UNC.	.....	.....
EXTRA FINE	.....	.....
VERY FINE	.....	.....
FINE	.....	.....
GOOD	.....	.....
POOR	.....	.....

'Please send the above information to:

Robert J. Betchyk  
2113 Pheasant Hill Rd.  
Lansdale, Pa. 19446

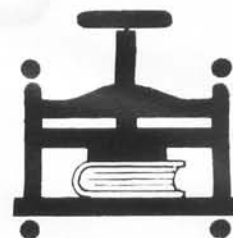
#### ● SPMC Literature List ●

A four-page brochure listing all SPMC publications in stock and for sale is available for a stamped, addressed envelope from J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Box 858, Anderson, SC 29621. It includes a handy order form also.

Two SPMC governors have written chapters on syngraphics for the ANA's Young Numismatist Course. Eric P. Newman did the section of "Early American Paper Money," a subject on which he is the acknowledged authority. George Wait, former SPMC president, wrote chapter 12 on "Paper Money," covering the history of currency and designs of notes.

The Young Numismatist Correspondence Course is distributed by the ANA, Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Col. 80901. The cost is \$15 for adult non-members of the ANA and \$6 for junior non-members. The charge for ANA adult members is \$10 and for junior members it is \$4. Each chapter of the course includes a series of questions which have to be sent by the student to one of the course administrators for grading. The grade for that chapter is returned to the student with the material for the next chapter.

## Library Notes



By WENDELL WOLKA, Librarian

P. O. Box 366, Hinsdale, IL 60521

**US20 K4 Kemm, Theodore. The Official Guide of United States Paper Money. First edition 1968, Third edition 1970. Gifts of the author.**

These concise books give both the beginning and veteran collectors of U.S. paper money a handy reference to literally every aspect of the many Federal paper money issues from 1861 to date. Well illustrated with prices.

**VA80 H2 Hunter, James J. Partners in Progress 1864-1950, A brief history of the Bank of California, N.A., and of the region it has served for 85 years. 1950. (2 copies) 76 p. Illus. Gift of Don T. Thrall.**

A very interesting and delightful history of the Bank of California.

**VA80 W2 Wilson, Neill C. 400 California Street. 87 p. Illus. 1964. Gift of Don T. Thrall.**

A truly wonderful history of the Bank of California with many illustrations of early checks, drafts, buildings, and the people involved with the operation of the Bank of California. This is a good one!

The Society owes a big thank-you to J. Roy Pennell, Jr. for his large contribution of much needed second copies of the standard references of our hobby as well as a number of important new books. Thank you Roy! The following is a list of his contribution:

Duplicate copies of works in the library:

**US20 F7 Friedburg, Robert. Paper Money of the United States. 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th editions.**

**US60 C7 Criswell, Grover. Confederate & Southern State Currency. 1st edition 1957. 277p. Illus. w/price lists. (2 copies)**

**US70 D6 Donlon, William P. United States Large Size Paper Money 1861 to 1923. 1st edition 1968. 176p. Illus.**

**US20 C7 Criswell, Grover. North American Currency. 1st edition 1965. 910p. Illus.**

**US90 S5 Shafer, Neil. A Guide Book of Modern United States Currency. 2nd edition 1967. 160p. Illus.**

**Raymond, Wayte. Coin Collectors Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1953. 16p. with charts.**

**US70 D5d Dillistin, William. A Descriptive History of National Bank Notes 1863-1935. 1956. 55p. w/charts.**

**US60 H3 Haseltine, John. Descriptive Catalogue of Confederate Notes and Bonds. 1876 (re-print). 36p.**

**US60 D6 Douglas, B. M. et al. Catalogue of Confederate and Southern States Currency. 1955. 31p.**



**US60 Affleck, C. J. et al. Confederate Bonds and A3 Certificates. 1960. 38p. Illus.**

The following are new additions contributed by Mr. Pennell:

**US80 Sheheen, Austin M. South Carolina Obsolete S6S5 Notes. 1960. 80p. Illus.**

This is one of the first and most authoritative works on South Carolina obsolete notes. It is well illustrated with rarities given for each note. A must!

**US60 Bradbeer, William West. Confederate and B7 Southern States Currency. 1915 (1945 reprint). 277p. Illus.**

This is one of the pioneer volumes on Confederate and Southern State issue. While it has perhaps been replaced to an extent by Grover Criswell's fine efforts, it still contains many tantalizing tidbits and general information which make it required reading for all collectors of these interesting series.

**US75 Muscalus, John A. State Bank Notes. 1942. M8s 144p.**

The main value of this book, besides the large listing of known state bank notes arranged by state and town, lies in the fact that many vignettes are identified. Any collector knows that this can be a very perplexing problem.

**US60 Chase, Philip H. Confederate Treasury Notes. C5t 1947. 148p. Illus.**

This book contains a detailed catalog of Confederate issues as well as an excellent section on spurious and counterfeit issues. The last section alone should make the book required reading. Beautiful illustrations.

**US15 Quaker Currency Company. One each of Q8 United States paper currency. Illus., and United States Canadian and Confederate Paper Money. 114p. Illus.**

"United States Paper Currency" is a priced catalog of all Federal issues while, as the title suggests, the later edition has been expanded to include Canadian and Confederate issues.

**US15 Raymond, Wayte. The Standard Paper Money R3 Catalogue. 1940. 106p. Illus. 1953. 48p. (part II) 1955. 48p. Illus. (part I)**

The 1940 edition illustrates and prices Colonial, Continental, United States, Fractional, Confederate, and city and town obsolete issues. Oh those 1940 prices!

The 1953 edition prices United States and fractional issues. Prices here aren't bad either.

The 1955 edition prices and illustrates both Colonial and Continental notes. The prices still looked good!

**VA30 Nichols, Dorothy M. Modern Money Me-N4chanics. 31p. with charts. 1971**

Ever wonder how the Federal Reserve System and the modern banking business work?? Try this booklet put out by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

#### REGULAR ADDITIONS

ANA Club Bulletin. Jan. & Feb., 1974  
The Numismatist. Jan., Feb., & March, 1974  
Canadian Paper Money Journal. Jan., 1974  
The Check List. Oct., 1973  
Paper Money. Vol. 13, nos. 1 & 2

## New Hessler Paper Money Catalog



Gene Hessler (left) being interviewed by Gene Shalit about his new catalog on the NBC "Today" show.

Announced but not yet received for reviewing at the time of this writing is a major new effort in the U. S. paper money catalog field by Gene Hessler, curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum and SPMC 3157. The Comprehensive Catalog of U. S. Paper Money is to be published by Henry Regnery Co. of Chicago. It is a hard-bound book of 456 pages and more than 400 black and white illustrations. The retail price is \$20.

In a foreword to Hessler's work, SPMC President J. Roy Pennell, Jr. said, "To introduce a new paper money catalog with a fresh vibrant text such as this is truly an honor and a pleasure. We have had several catalogs issued in the past, and with these to build on, it is only natural that a culminating work would appear. This new perspective and approach of Mr. Hessler's catalog is most welcome. It is a work that will become a standard for collectors of United States paper money."

The work covers the nation's paper money from 1861 through the current Federal Reserve Notes. A typical listing includes, besides the illustrations, catalog numbers, signature combinations, quantities printed and valuations in three conditions, an additional column of "Average Buying Prices" indicating the prices most dealers will pay in minimum collecting grades. Also, the names of designers and engravers plus other historical background round out each listing.

Other features are chapters devoted to the history of paper money from earliest times to the present, unissued and rejected designs, counterfeiting, the care of paper money, fractional currency, military payment certificates, paper money circulated outside the continental U. S., encased postage stamps, and uncut sheets with numbers delivered and values. Error and freak notes receive special attention in a 27-page section.

The cataloging numbering system is entirely new. Beginning with the \$1 United States Note of 1862, red seal, all notes are numbered consecutively and each denomination is grouped together. Unused numbers are left for future additions. Notes are priced by series or signature combination, with Federal Reserve Notes priced by district. In the latter case quantities issued by district are also included.

Copies of the new Hessler catalog are available from Henry Regnery Co., 114 W. Illinois St., Chicago, IL 60610.

## Trade Notes

*M. Tütus*, Intercol, Box 1122, Menlo Park, CA 94025—*Numismatic-Syngraphic Wholesaler*—"Pilot issue" published April, 1974, a four-page 8½ x 11 pamphlet said to be the first publication for numismatic and syngraphic wholesale dealers. (Also said to be the first to utilize the new term "syngraphics" for paper currency collecting.) Includes offerings of both coins and paper money. Annual subscription \$5 in North America.

*Ed Shlieker*, P. O. Box 66061, Chicago, IL 60666—February 1974 retail price list of bank notes of the world.

## Blanchard Memorial Award

The Julian Blanchard Memorial Award was established in 1968 to encourage exhibits in the fields in which Dr. Blanchard, a vice-president of The Society of Paper Money Collectors, and president of The Essay-Proof Society, was interested. Three types of exhibits can qualify for the award: (a) Proof notes; (b) Tie-in of stamps and paper money; (c) Matching vignettes on paper money with other vignettes, such as mounted die proofs, patriotic envelopes, etc. The exhibit may consist of any paper money, American or foreign.

The award, a silver-plate bowl, will be presented for the best exhibit in any of the above categories at the ANA Convention, this year in Miami Beach. Presentation will be made at the annual luncheon meeting of The Society of Paper Money Collectors.

Few exhibits have qualified for consideration for the Blanchard Memorial at past conventions and the Awards Committee urges that exhibitors of paper money plan their displays to compete for this handsome trophy. Only by competition can the Julian Blanchard Memorial Award become the prestigious honor it is intended to be.

FORREST W. DANIEL  
Awards Chairman

(Since the above was submitted, an agreement has been reached with Charles Blanchard, donor of the trophy, to expand the field in which entries may compete. This will make the competition more challenging and useful. All paper money of any kind issued in the U. S.—federal, state, obsolete, scrip, etc., is eligible. More information is available from Forrest Daniel, Sykeston, ND 58486.)

## Advance Information

### SPMC Florida Meeting

As usual, our Society will convene for its annual meeting in conjunction with the ANA convention at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla. Although details are not complete at the time of this writing, the following announcements have been received from President J. Roy Pennell, Jr.:

—This year it is our turn to have a luncheon meeting. It will be held at noon on Saturday, August 17th. There will also be a general business meeting on Friday, August 16th. Complete assignments have not yet been made by ANA but all times and rooms will be posted on the hotel's bulletin board and, hopefully, can be printed in our July issue.

—Once again there will be a famous "Tom Bain" raffle. Tom can still use more donations of notes or related material, for which the donor receives full tax deduction for its value. Contact Tom at 3717 Marquette Dr., Dallas, TX 75225. He hopes to have a printed list of the donations placed at each luncheon table so that prospective raffle ticket purchasers will know in advance what is available.

—While a public announcement of the speaker's identity cannot be made at this time, Mr. Pennell assures us that he will be a popular, knowledgeable syngraphist.

—SPMC will sponsor one day of the ANA's hospitality room as well as furnishing a separate room for our members on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the convention.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

## New Member Roster

VERNON L. BROWN, *Secretary*  
P. O. Box 8984 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33310

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
4021	Ben B. Nolen, 612 Amesbury Lane, Austin, Texas 78752	C	Texas, Confederate
4022	Frederick C. Ouellette, P. O. Box 21, E. Lynn, Mass. 01904	C	
4024	Robert W. Ross III, P. O. Box 743, Camden, S.C. 29020	C, D	North Carolina obsoletes
4025	Emmett Curry, 333 W. Hampden, Englewood, Colo. 80110	C	U. S. broken banknotes, checks
4026	John P. Ricci, 1046 Fisher Ave., Secaucus, N.J. 07094	C	
4027	Jimmy E. Gilliam, 1110 Williamson, Killeen, Texas 76541	C	Korea
4028	Ray Slavin, 1223 N.W. 23rd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97210	C	Foreign banknotes
4029	J. F. Boucher, 72 Avenue de Suffren, 75015 Paris, France	C	Banknote relative to the oil industry
4030	Anthony W. Vernon, 7949 Tuckerman Lane, Rockville, Md. 20854	C	Caribbean, Latin America, Australia
4031	Frederick C. Stone, 62 Alexandra Road, London SW19 7LB, England	C	A.M.C., Confederate States, Great Britain
4032	Donald C. McWilliams, P. O. Box 225, Junction City, Ks. 66441	C	U. S. small-size notes
4033	Joseph E. Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46227	C	Obsolete currency, Ind. sutler notes, Santa Claus on checks and scrip
4034	Frank Pierson, P. O. Box 332, Sidney, Nebr. 69162	C	Silver & gold certificates, Barr notes
4035	James W. Thompson, P. O. Box 228, Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301	C	U. S.
4036	Jay H. Lieske, P. O. Box 71, La Canada, CA 91011	C	U. S. fractional; fractional scrip; Continental and Colonial
4037	Ken Prag, P. O. Box 607, Hermosa Beach, CA 90254	C, D	Stock & bond certificates, checks
4038	Joseph Serino, Sr., 69-13 38th Ave., Woodside, N.Y. 11377	C	U. S. and some foreign
4039	George A. Fifer, 9000 So. Cicero Ave., Oak Lawn, Ill. 60453	C	
4040	George Kolesar, Sr., 977 Warwick Dr., Sheffield Lake, Ohio 44054	C	
4041	John T. Hamilton III, P. O. Box 6765, Tucson, Ariz. 85733	C	Western scrip
4042	Joseph H. Heymann, P. O. Box 91, Merrick, N.Y. 11566	C, D	
4043	Joseph R. Lasser, c/o Shufro, Rose & Ehrman, 63 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005	C	Continental and Colonial currency
4044	Charles T. Koehler, 1390 Southern Hills Blvd., Hamilton, Ohio 45013	C	
4045	David R. Horgan, 1839 Bluff St., West Mifflin, Pa. 15122	C	Currency errors; large and small-size type collection
4046	A. L. Kesselman, Naval Reg. Med. Clinic, Box 121, FPO San Francisco, 96610	C	M.P.C.; foreign
4047	Gerald C. Anderson, 106 Central Ave., Osseo, Minn. 55369	C	Worldwide; MPC; military currency; U. S. fractional and Continental
4048	C. M. Nielsen	C	WW II, military occupation, emergency, guerilla, etc.
4049	Dan Wong, P. O. Box 1232, Yuma, Ariz. 85364	C, D	
4050	Herbert N. Benson, 555 E. 10th Ave., Apt. 514, Denver, CO 80203	C	Australia, New Zealand, England, Canada
4051	Herbert D. Rice, 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd #2317, Dallas, Texas 75219	C	Japan, Korea, China
4052	L. Winans, 2019 Mar Azul Way, Rancho La Costa, CA 92008	C	Large bills, small FRN, Gold Cfts., emergency, errors, \$2 notes, Silver Cfts.
4053	Albert J. Caruso, 324 Brompton Rd. So., Garden City, N.Y. 11530	C	
4054	Julijis Lauris, 33A Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130	C	Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania & Occup. Forces, and Czar Russia
4055	S. D. Reiss, 6750 W. 11th Ave., Hialeah, Fla. 33012	C	
4056	Noel Wiggins, 329 S. Indiana Ave., Kankakee, Ill. 60901	C	
4057	William E. Decker, 174 So. Maple Ave., Apt. 2B, Ridgewood, N.J. 07450	C	Paper money relating to Lincoln



4058	Warren C. Shaw, 1635 So. Third Ave., Arcadia, CA 91006	C	
4059	Joseph F. Nowak, 17 Pleasant St., Dorchester, Mass. 02125	C	
4060	Robert Gelman, 142 Grace St., Plainview, N.Y. 11803	C	
4061	Blair W. Shinn, 120 Schultz St., Batesville, Ind. 47006	C	U. S. large-size notes and \$2 small-size
4062	Stephen Hernandez, 140 Spruce St., Massapequa Park, N. Y. 11762	C	U. S. large-size notes
4063	Gerald Schwartz, 270 Northwest St., Bellevue, Ohio 44811	C	Ohio National Bank Notes
4064	Joseph J. Wilkus, 1644 S. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19148	C	Nazi and Baltic
4065	Robert P. Gokey, RD #1, Whitesboro, N.Y. 13492	C	U. S. large and small-size notes, N. Y. National Currency
4066	Michael R. Iacono, 168 Spring St., Medford, Mass. 02155	C	Fed. Res. Notes and error notes
4067	Dr. Gary Clayton, Drawer 4X, State University, Ark. 72467	C	
4068	Frank F. Burgert, 339 So. Lark Street, Oshkosh, Wis. 54901	C	U. S. large-size notes, Canada, Foreign
4069	Capt. William A. Thomas, 30-384H Cherry Hill, APO Seattle 98742	C, D	U. S. Educational Series
4070	Gaylord D. Wetherill, Jr., 1216 West 68th Terr., Kansas City, Mo. 64113	C	Fractional currency
4071	W. C. Anspach, 420 Harrow Lane, Saginaw, Mich. 48603	C	U. S. large-size type notes
4072	Dennis S. Peltonen, P. O. Box 63, Mass, Mich. 49948	C, D	National Currency Notes
4073	Ralph W. Jenkins, 2587 Ashurst Rd., University Heights, Ohio 44118	C	
4074	Leah A. Bradshaw, 203 4th Ave., Apt. 4, San Francisco, CA 94118	C	South and Central American; U. S. broken bank notes
4075	Michael Catalon, 38 Gertrude St., Clark, N.J. 07066	C	U. S. large-size notes, Gold Cfts., Colonial currency, broken bank notes
4076	Clinton Hollins, 9215 Setter Place, Springfield, Va. 22153	C, D	
4077	Diane R. Dietz, 8500 Cunningham Drive, Berwyn Heights, Md. 20740	C	Foreign; children's portraits
4078	Edward V. Baclawski, 97 Pulaski Hwy., Ansonia, Conn. 06401	C	
4079	John T. Hadden, Jr., 350 E. Twinbridge Apts., Penns Grove, N.J. 08069	C	U. S. large-size notes
4080	William L. Rohning, 308 East 12th, Kansas City, Mo. 64106	D	

### Deceased

1000	Dr. Conway A. Bolt	1069	Michael J. Kotsobos
3238	C. C. Kinnaman	492	John E. Maher

### Resignations

1606	Mrs. Esther Anaszewski	3361	Erik Johanson
3334	Robert Beiler	1883	LeRoy T. Lambert
2468	Albert E. Bertini	2605	Robert S. Latham
863	Paul Bookout	3758	William P. Lewis
1225	Fred W. Boyd	2913	Silas Little
1210	Robert F. Braun, Jr	2927	Paul D. Lyons
2750	Roger A. Budnick	3805	Deloys Mathis
2694	Lewis W. Cellio, M.D.	857	James F. Morris
2132	A. P. Chase	3577	Robert G. Polina
3128	W. L. Clayton, Jr.	140	Elliott Richardson
2794	Douglas Constantine	3453	George J. Seals
2824	Charles H. Cox	2793	C. R. Smith
2855	Fred Drost	3073	Donald R. Steinke
2562	Eldon Frazier	3289	J. Wesley Wittig
3322	Nathaniel Gluck	1173	W. A. Woodward
882	Donald B. Huetson		

### Moved—No Forwarding Address

2771	H. Lee Noblitt	3735	Ronald P. Wilson
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### Correction in Name or Title

3788	Mack Garver	166	Matt Rothert, Sr.
3641	John Parker	1997	Major Donald W. Schleicher
2517	Capt. Samuel E. Roakes, Jr.		

## Address Changes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2426 Ben E. Adams, 3001 Mountain View Dr., Carlsbad, N. Mex. 88220                | 2483 Dale Lloyd, RR 3, Box 696A, Monticello, Ind. 47960                   |
| 1320 David Ray Arnold, Jr., P. O. Box 2822, Seal Beach, CA 90740                  | 2758 Lawrence McGrail, 524 E. Elk Ave., Glendale, CA 91205                |
| 3375 J. Beard, Box 224, Fraser, Mich. 48026                                       | 3677 John J. Nichols, P. O. Box 505, Montrose, CA 91020                   |
| 2594 Earl Buffington, R2, Box 5A, Summersville, Mo. 65571                         | 3676 Don Quiggins, 9912 Cloverdale, Westminster, CA 92683                 |
| 3050 Joe Flynn Sr., 2854 W. 47th St., P. O. Box 3140, Kansas City, Kans. 66103    | 2511 J. T. "Tommy" Wills, Jr., P. O. Box 1842, El Dorado, Ark. 71730      |
| 551 Thomas B. Hollingsworth, 107 Phipps St., Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514              | 1105 William R. Geijsbeek, 8449 N.E. 9th St., Bellevue, Wash. 98004       |
| 3424 Carl C. Lavery, 2400 Fountainview, Suite 314, Houston, Texas 77027           | 1733 Stanley W. Scieszka, 1443 Kim Pl., Chula Vista, CA 92011             |
| 3106 John T. Alvey, c/o U.S.A. Coin Co., P. O. Box 875, Sioux City, Iowa 51101    | 2612 John E. Weaver, 644 Knollwood Dr., Woodland, CA 95695                |
| 3917 Baron Auckland, Manor of Sandridge, Near St. Albans, Herts, England AL 4 9BZ | 3684 S/Sgt Kenneth M. Miller, Armor School, C-2, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121     |
| 1750 Edward J. Black, P. O. Box 3328, Lakeland, Fla. 33802                        | 3606 Ronald T. Ohama, P. O. Box 1455, APO New York 09023                  |
| 3477 Philip L. Cucinotta, 340 Williams St., Mansfield, Mass. 02048                | 380 Leonard M. Rothstein, M.D., Route 3, Owings Mills, Md. 21117          |
| 3529 Gregory James Gaskill, 2401 N. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. 60614                  | 2964 William B. Sonnenberg, 181 Madonna Drive, Ft. Myers, Fla. 33905      |
| 2832 Robert Hoskins, 6931 Cross Drive, Orangevale, CA 95662                       | 3233 Jerry Williams, 7640 Chelsea Place, Beaumont, Texas 77706            |
| 2155 Arthur C. Leister, P. O. Box 607, Camp Hill, Pa. 17011                       | 3445 Ronald F. Worley, P. O. Box 1138, St. Joseph, Mo. 64502              |
| 2641 SGM Eugene Marvin, D CO. USAIC/S Box 4346, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. 85613        | 423 George W. Killian, 3728 So. Date Street, Kennewick, WA 99336          |
| 3122 K. N. Armstrong, P. O. Box 4065, Hampstead, N.C. 28443                       | 1155 Earle T. Myers, Rt 1, Box 186, Highlands, N.C. 28741                 |
| 3927 Williard N. Blair, 405 S. Broadway, Coalgate, Okla. 74538                    | 352 Sammlung Albert Pick Hypobank, 8 Munchen 2, Postfach 20 05 27 Germany |
| 3531 Kenneth W. Fabian, 17039 Los Banos, Hayward, CA 94541                        | 1334 Roy T. Williams, 1002 Gleason, Cleburne, Texas 76031                 |
| 2588 Rev. William E. Herbst, P. O. Box 4, Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010                   | 3801 Arthur Wyllie, 4801 Stearns Hill Rd., Waltham, Mass. 02154           |
| 2936 David Keable, 69 Elmfield Way, Sanderstead, Surrey, U.K., 01-657 7543        | 2265 Jerry K. Lorenzen, P. O. Box 1173, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588            |
| 1528 James E. Lund, Rte 3, S. Lake Cowdry, Alexandria, Minn. 56308                | 2411 Sidney H. Veasey, Jr., Route 4, Box 1617, Christiansburg, Va. 24073  |

*Hope to See Y'all at the Florida Show,  
Aug. 13-17, Americana Hotel,  
Bal Harbour/Miami Beach!*

## FLORIDA NOTES WANTED

ALL SERIES

Also

**A Good Stock  
Of Notes  
Available**



**WARREN HENDERSON**  
P. O. BOX 1358, VENICE, FLA. 33595

# MONEY MART

FOR USE BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY

PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., June 10, 1974 for July, 1974 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N. Y. 10015.  
(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

*(Because of ever-increasing costs, no receipts for MONEY MART ads will be sent unless specifically requested.)*

OREGON OBSOLETE SCRIP wanted: all types—Depression, advertising, Centennial, etc. Also, political satire notes all elections, any state. Price and describe. Michael Calaba, 228 Rock St., Silverton, OR 97381

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER Western States Nationals plus certain other large-size currency wanted for collection. Have trades available. Richard A. Sara, Box 296, LaFayette, CA 94549

ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO obsolete notes wanted. Private collector interested in Chicago historical items, scrip, maps and books. James J. Conway, M.D., 2300 Children's Plaza, Chicago, IL 60614

MISSISSIPPI OBSOLETE NOTES and scrip wanted for my collection. Also need Alabama and Louisiana notes. Byron W. Cook, P.O. Box 181, Jackson, MS 39205 (52)

STAR NOTES WANTED: \$1 Silver Certificates before 1935. \$5 and \$10 Silver Certificates all series. \$1, \$2 and \$5 United States Notes all series. \$5 Federal Reserve Notes before 1963. 1929 Federal Reserve Bank Notes wanted in all denominations. Please state price and condition in your first letter. Frank Bennett, 12233 Woodland N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87112 (52)

DO YOU HAVE all your block-letters or ending numbers on your sets? Send 25c for 10-page sample price list, \$1 for complete list for 1974 listing Silver Certificates, legals, FRN Dillons through Shultz by blocks, Copes, radars, end-sets, low and fancy serials, errors. Send want list. James Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677 (53)

WANTED FRN \$1 series 1969D, District 2, B543 and District 8, H543, star or any block letter. F. Edward Burke, 7862 Seward Ave., Mount Healthy, OH 45231 (53)

NEW MEXICO, COLORADO company store scrip wanted. Would like to hear from collectors having such scrip, or information, for current research project. Also wanted: 1907 Clearing House Certificates and related material. Art Curth, P. O. Box 1091, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (53)

WANTED: VIRGINIA OBSOLETE paper money issued by banks, counties, cities, and private scrip issues. Virginia proof bank notes especially wanted. Richard Jones, P. O. Box 1981, Roanoke, VA 24009 (53)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton,

Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037 (54)

GEORGIA BROKEN BANK notes wanted by serious collector. Willing to pay fair price. Especially want early and rare pieces. Gary L. Doster, Rt. 2, Box 18A Watkinsville, GA 30677 (54)

WANTED: VERMONT OBSOLETE paper money Please describe fully and send price wanted and quantity available. Interested in singles, sheets or entire collections. William L. Parkinson, Woodbine Road, Shelburne, VT 05482 (55)

WANTED INDIANA OBSOLETE before 1861, especially Indian Reserve Bank, Kokomo, Ind. Louis H. Haynes, 1101 E. Fischer, Kokomo, IN 46901 (55)

UPGRADE YOUR MPC collection. Trade your duplicate notes, gold coins, commemoratives for hi-value MPC notes. Pricelist SASE. Make offers. Mervyn H. Reynolds, P. O. Box 3507, Hampton, VA 23663 (57)

MILITARY CURRENCY WW2 wanted: Allied, Axis, Japanese Invasion/Occupation and U. S. Military Payment Certificates. Edward Hoffman, P. O. Box 8023-S, Camp Lejeune, NC 28542 (59)

CONNECTICUT 1777 PENCE sheet, Quinnbaug, Tolland County, Middletown, Bridgeport, Litchfield, and Waterbury obsolete sheets, singles especially sought. Your correspondence is welcomed on any Connecticut items. Robert J. Galiette, Brown University Graduate Center, Box 7023, Providence, RI 02912

FOR MY COLLECTION: wanted U. S. MPC 5 dollars series 471, 5 dollars series 481, all replacement notes prior to series 611 wanted. Also San Bernardino Nationals. Write or ship. Gary F. Snover, P. O. Box 3034, San Bernardino, CA 92413 (56)

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY satirical notes and related items wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (55)

MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTHERN States obsolete notes and scrip or anything relating to Mississippi wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (55)

DELAWARE OBSOLETE NOTES and scrip wanted; also research information and photos of Delaware notes. Collect other Delaware items. Cash or trade. Terry A. Bryan, 452 E. Loockerman St., Dover, Del. 19901 (54)



## MONEY MART

BELLEVUE, OHIO FIRST National Bank Notes wanted. Especially first or third charter notes. Gerald C. Schwartz, 270 Northwest St., Bellevue, OH 44811 (54)

WANTED: 10 PIECES each \$1 FRN CU 1969C BD over 76,160,001 and 1969C L star under 07040001. Dorothy Robson, 13511 Coliseum Dr., Chesterfield, MO 63017

\$5 FRN WANTED: I need the following \$5 notes to complete district collection: 1950 Dist. A-C-F-G-K-L; 1950A-Dist. C-F-I-K; and 1950C Dist.-L only. Please quote cash price my 1969D-HB \$1 FRN for your collection. Tim Fleming, 627 W. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, MO 63119. P.S. \$1 S.C. duplicates for sale and still need some. SASE a must!

HAVE ASHEVILLE, N. C. small \$20 National Ch. 12244. The Commercial National Bank. Grades about Very Fine. Will trade for nice common date silver dollars. Stanley Treadway, Route #6, Box 270, Johnson City, TN 37601

CONNECTICUT CURRENCY WANTED: Colonial, obsolete, scrip, large-size Nationals (uncirculated), miscellaneous Connecticut paper items. Buying single pieces or lots. Send with prices or describe. Also need Continental Currency. Richard J. Ulbrich, Box 401, Cheshire, CT 06410 (57)

WANTED: TEXAS COUNTY and Treasury Warrants; Kelsey Douglass \$5 notes; Nazi and Communist propaganda leaflets. William Manning, 4636 Wellesley #107, Ft. Worth, TX 76107

WANTED: SANTA CLAUS on obsolete notes, checks, scrip, etc. I also want National Currency on the Saint Nicholas National Bank and the National Banks of Greenwood and Whiteland, Indiana. Old Indiana bank checks are wanted. Joseph Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (54)

MICHIGAN BROKEN BANK notes wanted for my collection. Describe or send list with price. David Granzin, 15151 Ellen Dr., Livonia, MI 48154

McNEAL COAL COMPANY scrip. Pennsylvania. Dated 186-. Have 5c and \$1 pieces, \$7.50 each. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

WANTED: POSTAGE STAMP scrip money, Civil War stamp envelopes (Necessity money), cardboard chits, fractional currency. J. Lieske, P. O. Box 71, La Canada, CA 91011 (54)

WANT POSTAL NOTES and money orders per following plate (illustration) numbers in Nicholas Bruyer article on U. S. Postal Notes: Plates 1, 13, 23, 34, 35, 36. Also money orders of 1910-45 period. Arlie Slabaugh, 1025 Crozer Lane, Springfield, PA 19064

JAPANESE NOTES WANTED: Need common and scarce, for I collect by plate numbers as well as by type. Please send what you have with your prices. Payment or notes sent right back. David B. Carlson, 49 Buttles Rd., Granby, CT 06035

PHIL MACKAY WILL be overseas May 15-July 15. FRN \$1 traders please note!

### NOTICE!

my address is now

## PETER HUNTOON

P. O. Box 3681, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

**Top prices for Arizona Nationals  
State or Territory**

**Standard Handbook of Modern  
U.S. Paper Money**

\$7.75 postpaid while my small supply lasts



## WANTED OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Bank Notes, Script, Warrants, Drafts)  
of the AMERICAN WEST

Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado; Dakota, Deseret, Indian, Jefferson Territories!

Cash paid, or fine Obsolete Paper traded.

Have Proof notes from most states, individual rarities, seldom seen denominations, Kirtlands, topicals; Colonial, Continental; CSA, Southern States notes and bonds. Also have duplicate Western rarities for advantageous trade.

**JOHN J. FORD, JR. P. O. BOX 33, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. 11571**

# OBSOLETE NOTES

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

25c Bullion Bank, Fine	\$ 8.00
\$1 Bullion Bank, Good	4.00
\$2 Bullion Bank, Good \$3.00, Unc.	10.00
\$5 Bk. of District of Col., farming & industry, Unc.	60.00
\$1 Columbia Bank, EXF \$8.00, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$10 Same, VF \$15.00, Unc.	20.00
\$20 Same, Unc.	18.00
\$1 Bank of the Union, Unc.	15.00
\$1.50 Same, Good-VG	20.00
\$1 Farmers Bank, Georgetown, plowing, Good	7.50
\$3 Merchants Bank, Good	5.00
\$1 Mercantile Bank, train, Unc.	60.00

## CANADA

\$1 Agricultural Bk., Toronto, 1837, Fine	15.00
\$2 Bk. of Brantford, green, Good-VGD	8.00
\$5 Same, green, Fine	10.00
\$2 Bk. of Clifton, Good, \$5.00, VGD	7.50
\$2 Same, Unc.	25.00
\$1 Colonial Bk., salmon, Fine	12.00
\$2 Same, salmon, Fine	15.00
\$5 Same, red, Unc.	27.50
\$5 Farmers Joint Stock, Toronto, red "five", Unc.	25.00
\$5 Same, twenty-five shilling, Unc.	23.00
\$5 Federal Bk., Ontario, 1874, abt. Good	50.00
\$1 International Bk., red "one", Fine \$13.00, AU	35.00
\$5 Same, red "one", VGD	12.50
\$5 Same, green "five", VGD	10.00
\$1 Suspension Bridge, Queenston, abt. Good	3.00
\$1 Same, Fine	10.00
\$1 Westmoreland Bk. of New Brunswick, Gd. \$3.50, Fine	8.00
\$2 Same, abt. Gd. \$4.00, Fine	10.00

## CONNECTICUT

5c J. S. Berry, Greenwich, Unc.	7.00
5c Charter Oak Bk., Talcott & Post, Fine	7.00
\$1 City Bk., New Haven, village, Unc.	7.50
\$2 Same, Unc.	12.50
\$3 Same, Unc.	15.00
\$5 Same, paddle steamer, Unc.	7.00
\$10 Same, cherubs, Unc.	17.50
\$20 Same, village, Unc.	10.00
\$50 Same, village, Unc.	20.00
\$100, Same, Village, Unc.	20.00
\$10 Same, village, Fine	15.00
\$5 Eagle Bk., New Haven, 1822, Fine	7.00
\$2 Exchange Bk., Hartford, train, VGD	8.00
\$2 Manufacturers Exchange, Bristol, Unc.	12.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	12.00
\$3, \$5, \$10 set of three Manuf. Ex., no. 215, same sheet, Unc.	35.00
\$1 Stonington, red, sailor, Unc.	4.00
\$2 Same, red, whale, Unc.	8.00
\$3 Same, red, paddle steamer, Unc.	9.00
\$5 Same, large red "fives", whale to left, Unc.	5.00
\$5 Same, chariot, Unc.	5.00
\$10 Same, chariot, Unc.	7.50
\$20 Same, chariot, lions, Unc.	7.50
\$3 Same, old train, Unc.	12.00
—Preston, check of Doane & Treat, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Union Bk. of New London, milkmaid, Unc.	12.50
\$10 Same, red "10", Unc.	5.00
\$20 Same, red "20", Unc.	5.00
\$50 Same, red "50", Unc.	7.50

## FLORIDA

\$1 Bk. of Jacksonville, Unc.	7.50
\$2 Same, Unc.	15.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	17.50
\$5 Bk. of St. Johns, VGD, corner torn \$7.50, VGD	10.00
\$5 Bk. of West Florida, Appalachicola, Unc.	12.50
\$10 Same, EXF	12.50
\$5 Comm. Bk. of Florida, Good \$20.00, Fine	30.00
\$10 Same, cut short left end missing, VF	25.00
\$1 Tallahassee R.R., Unc.	7.50
\$2 Same, Unc.	12.50
\$3 Same, Unc.	15.00
\$5 Comm. Bk. of Florida Bk. of U.S. Phila., VF-EXF	40.00
10c State of Florida, one space for signature, Unc.	5.00
25c Same, two spaces for signature, Unc.	4.00
\$5 Same, Ceres seated Oct. 1861, VG-F	8.50

## GEORGIA

\$1 Bk. of Augusta, three maidens, Unc.	3.50
\$1 Same, Franklin left, Unc.	4.00
\$1 Same, Columbia & Justice, Peter Maverick, Unc.	7.50
\$2 Same, Unc.	15.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$4 Same, Archimedes and lever, Unc.	7.50
\$5 Same, Ceres, Unc.	3.50
\$5 Same, Oglethorpe, train, Unc.	5.00
\$10 Same, Oglethorpe, Franklin, signed 1831, Unc.	10.00

\$10 Same, Oglethorpe, plowing, Unc.	5.00
\$20 Same, Oglethorpe, train crossing bridge, Unc.	7.50
\$50 Same, maiden with sickle, Unc.	10.00
\$100 Same, maiden seated, Washington & Franklin, Unc.	15.00
\$100 Augusta Ins. & Banking, maiden with torch, VF stained	20.00
\$10 City Bk. of Augusta, red "ten", F-VF	5.00
\$20 Same, red "twenty", F-VF	5.00
\$1 Mechanics Bk., eagle, VF	4.00
\$2 Same, blacksmith, VF	5.00
\$5 Same, Fine	4.00
\$10 Same, VF	5.00
\$100 Same, nude in stream, Fine	15.00
\$5 or \$10 Union Bk., VGD	3.00
\$50 Union Bk., two maidens seated, Fine	10.00
75c Macon Savings Bk., Macon, Good	2.00
\$3 Same, corner missing, VGD	4.00
\$20 Ocmulgee Bk., Macon, nude in stream, Fine	15.00
\$20 Bk. of Columbus, Columbus, VG-F	6.50

## KENTUCKY

\$1 Frankfort Bk., Frankfort, Unc.	6.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	9.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	4.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	7.50
\$10 Bank of Ashland, Ashland, 1837, Fine	50.00
\$1 Newport Lyceum, Newport, 1837, VGD	6.00
\$5 Bank of Georgetown, Georgetown, 1818, Unc.	15.00
\$5 Farmers Bk., Frankfort, 1860, Unc.	7.50
\$10 Same, Unc.	7.50
\$20 Same, Unc.	9.50

## LOUISIANA

\$5 Bk. of Louisiana, New Orleans, orange rev., AU	10.00
\$10 Same, VF	7.50
\$20 Same, Greek on horseback, XF	12.00
\$50 Same, orange rev., F-VF	14.00
\$50 Same, "fifty" overprint, Fine	10.00
\$50 and \$100 Same, 1853, scarce set, VGD	25.00
\$100 N.O. Canal & Banking, New Orleans, Unc.	4.50
\$500 Canal Bank, New Orleans, Unc.	12.50
\$100 Municipality #1, New Orleans, roping steer, edge tears, Fine	10.00
\$5 State of La., New Orleans, two maidens' heads, Unc.	35.00
\$1 State of La., Baton Rouge, back of Texas notes, EXF	4.00
\$2 Same, EXF	5.00
\$1 Same, back of Holly Springs, EXF	4.00
\$2 Same, EXF	4.00
\$3 Same, EXF	5.00
\$5 Same, South striking North, EXF	6.00
\$5 State of La., Shreveport, South striking North, EXF	6.00
\$20 Same, Gen. Beauregard, Unc.	6.00
\$50 Same, Gen. Polk, Unc.	13.00
\$100 Same, Gov. Moore, Unc.	20.00

## MAINE

\$5 Washington Co. Bk., Calais, F-VF	4.50
\$1 Amer. Bk., Hallowell, VGD \$10.00, Good	8.00
\$5 Bk. of Old Town, Orono, Unc. \$15.00, EXF	12.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	15.00
\$1 Bk. of Geo. Lumber, Portland, stag, Good	7.50
\$2 Hancock Bk., Ellsworth, VGD	15.00
\$1 Searsport Bk., Searsport, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Same, Unc.	8.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	6.00

## MARYLAND

\$1 Allegheny Co. Bk., Cumberland, Good	2.50
\$2 Same, F-VF \$5.00, Unc.	8.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	7.00
\$10 Same, F-VF	7.00
\$5 Same, pink, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Somerset-Worcester, Salisbury, 1862, green, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Same, red & black, VF	7.00
\$5 Same, F-VF	3.00
\$5 Comm. Bk., Millington, Fine	7.50
6 1/2c Baltimore Savings Inst., Good	3.50
\$5 Frederick Town Branch, Greenfield, 1839, mill, EXF-Unc.	8.00
\$5 Valley Bank, Hagerstown, Unc.	5.00
\$10 Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Frederick, AU	5.00
\$10 Susq. Bridge & Bank, Port Deposit, Fine	7.50
\$3 Farmers Merchants Bk., Greensborough, Good	9.50
\$1 Amer. Bk., Baltimore, F-VF	10.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	8.00
\$1 Farmers & Millers Bk., Hagerstown, Good	5.00
\$10 Hagerstown Bk., Hagerstown, Unc.	6.00
\$20 Valley Bk., Hagerstown, Unc.	12.00
\$5 Clinton Bk., Westport, train, Good	4.50
\$50 Hagerstown Bk., Hagerstown, Unc.	25.00
\$160 Same, Unc.	25.00

**GORDON HARRIS**

101 GORDON PKWY., SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13219

**M. Tiitus****Box 259****Menlo Park, Ca. 94025 USA****WORLD PAPER CURRENCIES—Price List & Order Blank**

Name & complete mailing address	For Office Use
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	Amt. Filled \$.....
	Amt. Due \$.....
	Ref. or Credit \$.....
	Shipped .....

To help me serve you better, please read carefully:

- 1—Please make all remittances payable to: M. Tiitus
- 2—All prices are given in USA funds
- 3—ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—five day return privilege
- 4—USA: Orders over \$15.00 are sent by insured airmail
- 5—USA: Orders under \$15.00 sent first class at buyer's risk
- 6—Canada: Registration (indemnity up to \$200.00) \$1.00 extra
- 7—Canada: Without registration, orders airmailed at buyer's risk
- 8—ELSEWHERE: Registration (indemnity \$13.00) \$1.00, plus \$0.20 for each 1/2-oz. for airmail; buyer assumes risk over \$13.00
- 9—All orders under \$3.00 must include 30c for handling
- a—Asterisk (\*): Limited quantity in stock at time of printing
- b—Second choices appreciated—used only if needed
- c—Many items on previous lists again, or still, in stock
- d—ABBREVIATIONS: B—Bank; ENGR—Engraved; mc—multi-color(ed); Sig—Signature, Signed; wmk—watermark(ed); U—Uncirculated.

Please do use this handy order blank—it will be returned to you with your order, and may be reused with a different color pencil.

**NOVICE LIST**

AFG 10 Afghanis 1929 (green/brown) large	U	2.75
AFG 2 Afg 1948 (King Zahir, blue/wall)	U	1.75
ARG 1 Peso (Liberty, blue/green) salmon paper	U	1.25
ARG 5 P (San Martin, brown/bldg) CdM	U	.35
ARG 10 P (San Martin, red/Convention)	U	.65
ARG 1 P, new (Belgrano, orange/resort lake) CdM	U	.55
AUSTRIA 10 Kr, 2 Jan 1915 (boy, blue/boy) Engr	U	.65
AUS 1 Kr, 1 Dec 1916 (two heads, red/cameo)	U	.25
AUS 1 Kr, 2 Jan 1922 (red design/—)	U	.15
AUS 2 Kr, 2 Jan 1922 (girl, red/—)	U	.20
BAKLADESH First Issue: 1 Taka (map/brown/mc) AU-U	1.00	
BAN Second: 1 T (sheaf of grain, lavender/arms)	U	.75
BAN Third: 1 T (girl milling, mc/grain, arms)	U	.50
BIAFRA Second Issue: 1 Pound (palm tree/arms)	U	.30
BRAZIL 1 Cr (Tamandare, blue/school) VR ABNC	U	.35
BRA 2 Cr (Caxias, blue/another school) VR ABNC	U	.30
BRA 2 Cr (Caxias, green/another school) VR TdIR	U	.30
BRA 5 Cr. (Branco, olive/topless native, etc) VL TdIR	U	.20
BRA 5 Cr (Indian/water lily) CdM	U	.50
BRA 10 Cr (Vargas, blue/Unity Allegory) VL ABNC	U	.45
BRA (revalued) 1 New Cr/10 Cr (Vargas/Unity) VL TdIR	U	.25
BRA 5 NC/50 Cr (Isabella, violet/Law) VL TdIR	U	.45
BRA 10 NC/100 Cr (Pedro II, red/Culture) VL TdIR	U	.65
BULGARIA 1951 set of 7 colorful notes 3—200 Leva	U	.75
BURMA Jap Occ WW2 1 Rupee (temples, green/green)	U	.50
CHILE 5 Pesos (O'Higgins, blue on pink/design)	U	.20
CHL 5 Cen/50 P (Pinto, green/surcharge, etc) CdM	U	.25
CHL 10 Cen/100 P (Prat, red/surcharge, etc) CdM	U	.30
CHL 1/2 Escudo (O'Higgins/Spainiards & Indians) CdM	U	.30
CHL 1 E (Prat, violet/Founding of Santiago) CdM	U	.15
COLOMBIA 1 Peso c1970 (2 portraits/condor)	U	.25
COL 2 P c1972 (lady, violet/golden barge)	U	.40
COL 5 P c1961 (Cordoba, condor/Cartagena)	U	1.50
ECUADOR 5 Sucres c1970 (Sucre, mc/arms, red)	U	.45
ECU 10 S c1968 (Benalcazar, mc/arms, blue)	U	.95
EGYPT 5 Piastres (Nefretiti, blue/Min of Treas)	U	.50
ESTONIA 10 Krooni 1937 (girl, blue/arms, mc)	VF	3.75
EST 20 Kr 1932 (shepherd, olive/arms, mc)	U	4.75
FORMOSA 1 Yuan (1961) Dr S, cliff/parliament	U	.20
GERMAN EAST AFRICA 1 Rupie 1916 (arms/design) EF-U	1.00	
HAITI 1 Gourde (Dr D facing rt/arms) ABNC	U	.45
HAITI 2 G (Dr Duvalier facing right/arms) ABNC	U	.80

\*\*\* Novice list will continue in subsequent lists

**EVERY SOLUTION HAS A PROBLEM!**

The reader/client is obliged to generate his own problem. Here is my solution: Lay magazine flat on the table. Place a sheet of cardboard under this page, as close to center of mag as possible. Slice with sharp knife or razor, vertically, approximately 1/4-inch from the staples. See! Other side of signature won't fall out! This list is not an adornment—it is meant to be used. I could have ruined some text by choosing facing pages at the center of mag. But I didn't. So you wouldn't be afraid to use this order blank. So, PLEASE use THE ORDER BLANK!

ALBANIA 100 Franga (1944) (topless woman/100) P-8	F-VF	4.75*
ALGERIA 5 Fr 1941 (girl, mc/veiled woman, harbor) G-VF		.50*
ALGERIA 5 Fr 1942 (girl, green/design)	VF	.70

ARGENTINA—Banco Central de la Republica Argentina (new type)		
5 Pesos (Belgrano, blue/monument, city) wmk-arms	U	2.25

AUSTRALIA f1 (QE2, green & bk/"coin portraits")	VF	4.75*
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AUSTRIA—Harth bei Amstetten (WW 1 Prisoner of War Camp)		
20, 50 Heller, 1, 5, 10 Kronen: 1st issue, thin paper (5) U		3.25*

BAHAMAS—The Bahamas Government		
4 Shillings (QE2, arms, green/design) TdIR	VF	5.75*
1 Pound (QE2, arms, black/design) TdIR	VF	13.50*
1/2 (QE2, violet-brown & mc/Straw Market, mc) TdIR	U	1.50*
\$1 (QE2, green/Sea Garden, mc) TdIR "A" 2-sig only!	U	6.00*
\$3 (QE2, red/Paradise Beach, mc) A, 2 signatures	U	9.50*
\$4 (QE2, green/Gvmt House) A, 2 signatures	U	17.50*
*** Current notes similar, but titled: Bah Monetary Authority!		
BERMUDA \$1 current (QE2, arms, blue/sailboats, etc) U		2.15

BRAZIL—Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil		
10 Cruzeiros (Vargas, green/Unity Allegory) VL TdIR	U	.30
10 Cr, similar, but VR (Valor Recibido) TdIR	U	.40
20 Cr (Fonseca, blue/Republic Allegory) VL ABNC	U	.50
20 Cr, similar, but brown front, VL TdIR	U	.50
20 Cr, same brown, but VR (Valor Recibido) TdIR	U	wtd
50 Cr (Isabella, blue/Law Allegory) VL ABNC	U	1.10
50 Cr, need both (VL & VR) violet types, TdIR	U	wtd
100, 200, 500, etc, etc, need various types for stock	U	wtd
500 Cr (Joao VI, blue/Transportation) VL ABNC	U	4.75*
1000 Cr (Cabral, orange/First Mass) VL TdIR	U	6.50*
5000 Cr (Tiradentes, red & mc/church altar) VL TdIR	U	8.50*
50 NCen/500 Cr (Joao VI, blue/Transportation) VL		
ABNC		1.75*
1 NCr/1000 Cr (Cabral, blue/First Mass) VL ANNC	U	2.75*

BRAZIL—Banco Central do Brasil (current type)		
1 Cr (Liberty Cameo, green, etc/bldg, green)	U	.45

BRITISH GUIANA—The Government of British Guiana		
1 Dollar, 1 Oct 1938 (bird, falls, red/Geo VI) W&S VG-F		18.75*
1 Dollar, same except date is 1 Jan 1942	F-VF	17.50*

CANADA		
Dominion \$1 (George V, green & black/cathedral, green)		
CBNC, purple brown seal, McCavour & Saunders	VF+	22.50*
Royal B: \$10, 2 Jan 1935 (2 portraits/arms) BABNC	VF	39.50*
B of C: \$2 1935 (Q Mary/Mercury, etc) BABNC	F-VF	17.50*
B of C: \$10 1937 (Geo VI, lavender/Mercury) BABNC	VF	21.50*

CHINA		
B of China: ¥25 1940 (Dr S, green/pagoda) ABNC		
stained	U	5.75*
B of Comm: ¥1 1914 (train, violet & mc/ships) ABNC	U	7.75*

EAST CARIBBEAN CURRENCY AUTHORITY		
\$1 (QE2, map, red & mc/oceanside village, ship) TdIR	U	1.10
*** Some signature varieties available		

EGYPT		
5 Piastres (Queen Nefretiti, violet/brown design) signed		
by the Minister of Treasury & Planning	U	1.75*
5 P, same, but signed by Min of Treas, Hegazy	U	1.25*
5 P, similar, but blue front: Min of Treas, Dix	U	.45
10 P (people with flag, purple/des) M of T, Dix	U	1.00
25 P (UAR Eagle-Arms, blue & mc/blue design) 1966	U	1.90*

ENGLAND—UK of GB and Ireland (Gibbons numbers)		
£1 1914 (T14) (Geo V, black/—) John Bradbury, tears E-VF		48.50*
£1 1919 (T23) (Geo V/Parliament) Fisher	EF	32.50*
£1 (1927) (T28), similar, but "... and Northern Ire"	VF	22.00*

FINLAND—Soumen Pankki (Pick numbers)		
50 M 1922 (nudists at lake, blue/arms) P-64	G-F	5.75*
500 M 1922 (diff. nudists, green/arms) P-66	F-VF	18.50*
1000 M 1922 (still diff., brown/arms) P-67	F-VF	26.50*

GERMANY: Local inflation issues		
500 M, Dortmund, 20 Sep 1922 (blue & tan/factories) VF		1.75*
500 M, Hoerde i. Westf. 20 Sep 22 (green/—) "Phoenix" VF		1.50*
5000 M, H i. W, 20 Feb 1923 (violet/—) "Phoenix" AU-U		1.50*
5000 M, same, but surcharged in red 1 Million Mark F-VF		1.50*
5 Billionen M, Dusseldorf, 10 Nov 23 (red & olive/etc) AU		1.50*

GHANA—Bank of Ghana		
10 Shillings c1963 (bldg, green & mc/trees, star)	U	3.75*
1 Pound c1962 (bldg, violet, blue & mc/jungle kitchen)	U	7.75*

GREECE		
1000 Drachma 1926 (portrait, red ovpt/ruins, mc) ABNC EF		1.30
500 D 1932 (warrior cameo, mc/bulls, mc) ABNC	VF-EF	1.40
500 D 1939 (girl, purple & violet/boats, city)	VF-EF	1.10
1000 D 1939 (girl, green & mc/goddess, temple on cliff) VF		.50
1000 D 1939, same engraved note, better condition	EF-U	1.25
10 and 20 D, regional issue, 6 April 1940, two notes	U	1.00

GUATEMALA—Banco de Guatemala (recently replaced series)		
1/2-Quetzal c1968 (church, brown & mc/2 native chicks)		
TdIR	U	1.75
1 Q c1968 (military palace, green & mc/Atitlan) TdIR	U	2.75*

GUINEA—Banque Centrale de la Republique de Guinee		
100 Francs 1960 (Pres Toure, violet & mc/harvesting) VF		1.25

INDIA—Government of India		
1 Rupee 1935 (Geo V, blue & mc/coin, Ser #) Kelly	U	8.75*
5 R (Geo V, brown & mc/design) Sten I224L, Kelly	VF	9.50*
10 R (Geo V, blue & mc/design) Sten I224M, Taylor	EF	18.50*
5 R (Geo VI, brown & mc/design) Sten I227A, Taylor	EF	7.50*

(continued overleaf)



(continued from previous page)

<b>ISRAEL</b> (Haffner numbers)		
Anglo Palestine Bank 1 Pound (1948) blue & green	F	4.75*
50 and 100 Pruta (1952), N-3d & N-4c, two fractionals	U	8.50*
250 P (1953) N-5 (green & brown/scenic view)	U	13.00*
500 P 1955 N-16 (temple ruin, red & mc/mc design)	U	7.50*
1 Pound 1955 N-17 (Upper Galilee, blue & mc/design)	AU	7.50*
1/2 Pound 1958 N-21 (girl with basket, green/ruins)	U	2.75*
1 Pound 1958 N-22 (fisherman, blue/design)	U	18.00*
1 Pound 1958 N-22b, same, but with Morse Code line	U	1.75
5 Pounds 1958 N-23 (laborer, brown & tan/lion coin)	U	5.00*
10 Pounds 1958 N-24c (chemist, violet & mc/scroll, urns)	U	27.50*
<b>JAPAN</b> Hansatsu Note 1 Silver Momme (18??) 36mm wide		
	U	3.50*
<b>JAPAN:</b> Military issues, WW2 (Toy & Mayer numbers)		
1 Sen (dragon, brown/purple) 7-characters, CAN-24	U	.75
50 S (dragon, green/green) 11-characters, CAN-19	U	1.00
5 Yen (birds, black & mc/green) 7-characters, CAN-29	U	1.25
10 Yen (dragons, black & mc/purple) 7-, CAN-30	U	1.75
100 Y (portrait, gray & mc, ovpt/violet) Sten-J166C	U	2.25*
100 Y (portrait, gray, purple, etc/purple) S-J174B	U	2.25*
<b>MADAGASCAR</b> (Malagasy Republic)		
100 Francs (3 native chicks, mc/trees, mc) girl wmk	U	2.25
<b>MALAYSIA</b> —Bank Negara Malaysia (1967)		
\$1 (Tuanku Abdul Rahman, blue & mc/arms, blue) BW	U	1.00
\$5 (TAR, green & mc/arms, green) BW	U	4.75
\$10 (TAR, red, brown & mc/arms, red) Td1R	U	8.75*
<b>MALDIVES ISLANDS</b>		
1/2 Rupee 1947 (palm tree, sailship, mc/—)	U	12.50*
5 Rupees 1947 (palm tree, ships, mc/mansion)	VG	15.00*
<b>MEXICO</b> —El Banco de Mexico S.A. (current, new types)		
\$5 (La Corregidora, brown & mc/aqueduct, city view)	U	.75
\$10 (Hidalgo, bell, green & mc/church, mc)	U	1.50
<b>MONACO:</b> Essai note, thick paper, quite scarce I imagine		
1 Franc 1920 (arms, red & green/view of city)	U	85.00*
<b>MONGOLIA</b>		
1 Tugrik 1925 (rainbow of colors/brown)	G	11.50*
2 Tugrik 1925 (rainbow of colors/green)	G	15.00*
1 Tugrik 1939 (portrait, tan & mc/mc design)	VG	7.75*
1 Tugrik 1941 (portrait, tan & mc/mc design)	F	7.00*
1 Tugrik 1941, same, better condition	VF	12.50*
10 Tugrik 1941 (portrait, red & mc/mc design)	F	17.50*
1 Tugrik 1955 (portrait, tan & mc/mc design)	F-VF	7.00*
1 Tugrik 1955, same, better condition	VF-EF	10.00*
25 Tugrik 1966 (portrait, violet-brown & mc/mc)	EF-AU	38.00*
<b>PAKISTAN</b>		
1 Rupee (arms, blue/arch, violet)	U	1.50*
5 Rupees (portrait, purple & mc/terraces, violet)	AU-U	2.50*
10 R (portrait, brown & mc/gardens, brown)	VF-EF	3.25*
100 R (portrait, green & mc/mosque, green)	U	15.00*
500 R (portrait, red & mc/modern building, red)	U	32.50*
*** The portrait is of Mohammed Ali Jinnah		
<b>PALESTINE</b> —Palestine Currency Board		
1 Pound, 20 April 1939 (temple, green/fortress) Td1R F-VF		24.50*
5 P, 20 April 1939 (tower, red/fortress) A crude counterfeit, possibly worn and tattered purposefully	G	38.00*
<b>PARAGUAY</b> —Rep del P. El Banco de la Republica (signed)		
5 Pesos, 26 Dec 1907 (Liberty, blue & bk/arms) W&S	U	3.75*
100 P, 26 Dec 1907 (bldg, yellow & bk/arms, blue) W&S	U	7.50*
<b>PARAGUAY</b> —Banco Central del Paraguay (Law 1952; US size)		
1 Guarani (soldier, green/Central Bank bldg) Td1R	U	.65
1 G, similar, back design changed: Legislature, common	U	.15
5 G (girl with urn, blue/Hotel Guarani) Td1R	U	1.25
5 G, similar, but color changed to black	U	.25
10 G (General Garay, red-brown/Par-Brazil bridge)	U	.45
50 G (Marshall Estigarribia, brown/gaucha, horses)	U	2.25
100 G (Gen Diaz, green/Humaita Ruins) Td1R	U	4.25
<b>PERU</b> —Banco Central de Reserva del Peru		
5 Soles de Oro 1965 (seated Liberty, green/arms) Td1R	U	.95
5 SdO 1972 (Inca Pachacutec, green & mc/historic) Td1R	U	.45
<b>POLAND</b> —Bank Polski (Warszawa 28 Feb 1919; Pick-58)		
500 Zlotych (Kosciuszko, green & gray-violet/arms)	VF	19.50*
<b>POLAND</b> —Darlehnskassenschein, Posen 17 Apr 1916, Ger Occ WWI		
20 Kopeken (greenish-blue & black/design)	VG-F	1.25*
50 Kopeken (rust & gray-green/design)	VF	2.25*
1 Rubel (blue, brown & black/design)	VF	1.75*
3 Rubel (brown & light green/design)	VF	4.50*
<b>PORTUGUESE INDIA</b> —Nova Goa (New Goa)		
4 Tangas 1917 (rust, green arms & ovpt/allegory) BW	VG	14.50*
8 Tangas 1917 (green, red arms/allegory-girl) BW	VG	15.50*
1 Rupia 1924 (tiger, blue & mc/building complex) Td1R	F	7.50*
5 R 1938 (temple, green/tiger) Td1R, larger note	F	15.00*
10 R 1938 (temple, red-violet/tiger) Td1R	F-VF	19.00*
<b>PORTUGUESE INDIA</b> —India Portuguesa		
5 Rupias 1945 (Albuquerque, arms, green/girl, ships) BW	VF	5.00*
10 R 1945 (Albuquerque, arms, brown/girl, ships) BW	F	7.50*
30 Escudos 1959 (Albuquerque, carmine/man, ships) Td1R	F	4.50*
<b>PUERTO RICO</b> —La Republica de Cuba, Junta Central Republicana de Cuba y Puerto Rico		
1 Peso, 17 Aug 1869, New York ("broken bank" style)	EF-AU	95.00*
<b>RHODESIA</b> —Reserve B of R (Ian Smith "rebel" issue)		
5 Pounds 1966 (QE2, arms, blue-gray & mc/ruins)	VF	35.00*
5 Pounds 1966, same, better condition	EF	45.00*
<b>ST PIERRE &amp; MIQUELON</b> (very colorful French type printing)		
5 Francs (portrait, ship near shore/native woman)	U	.25
10 Fr (Colbert, sailships/native boat)	U	.40
20 Fr (Emile Gentil, natives by huts/native)	U	.75
1 New Franc surcharged on 50 Francs (d'Esnambuc, galleon/topless native girl, etc, multicolored)	U	1.75
2 NF/100Fr (La Bourdonnais, topless girl/girl, mtns)	U	2.75
10 NF/500Fr (2 native women, ship/oxcarth)	U	13.50*
20 NF/1000Fr (nother 2 women/girl, native & canoe)	U	22.50*

**SARAWAK** (with portrait of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Governor)

1 Dollar 1935 (portrait, green & mc/arms, green) BW F-VF	8.50*
5 Dollars 1929 (portrait, brown & mc/numeral) BW F-VF	17.50*

**SAXONY**—Die Sächsische Bank (zu Dresden)

100 Mark 1911 (two figures, blue & mc/ornate) engr	U	2.75
500 M 1922 (2 fig, rose & mc/ornate) larger	U	3.50
1 Million M 1923 (brown & indigo/purple & gray)	U	2.25
1 Million M 1923, same, but low 3-digit serial number	U	15.00*

**SIERRA LEONE**—Bank of Sierra Leone

50 Cents (man, flower, brown & mc/bldg) Td1R	U	2.25
1 Leone (house, tree, green & mc/excavating) Td1R	U	3.75*
2 Leones (house, tree, red & mc/native village) Td1R	U	5.75*

**SINGAPORE** (original type—without red chop signature)

\$1 (arms, red flower, blue & mc/bldgs) BW	U	1.75*
\$5 (arms, orange flower, green & mc/boats, city) BW	U	7.50*
\$10 (arms, mc flower, red & mc/4 races hands clasped)	U	12.50*

**SOUTH AFRICA**

1 Rand (Van Riebeck, brown & mc/rams) Afrikaans/English	U	2.75
1 Rand, similar, but English over Afrikaans	U	2.75
my choice of one of the above only	U	2.25
5 R (Van Riebeck, purple/mine) Afrikaans/English	U	9.50*
5 R (Van Riebeck, purple/mine) English/Afrikaans	U	9.50*
10 R (VR, bldg, green & mc/ships) English/Afrikaans	U	19.00*

**SPAIN**

25 Centimes (1937) (arms, blue/dockworkers)	U	.50
50 Centimes 1937 (girl, pink & blue/green) Republica	U	.75
1 Peseta 1937 (winged & headless/chariot) Republica	U	1.50
2 P 1938 (girl, blue & mc/stone bridge) Republica	U	1.50
1 P 1948 (Dama Elche, brown & mc/fruit, brown)	U	.90
1 P 1951 (Don Quixote, brown & mc/armor)	U	.45
1 P 1953 (Santa Cruz, brown & black/ship with oars)	U	.30
5 P 1935 (girl, green & mc/violet design) BW	U	1.50
5 P 1948 (man with beret, gray-green & mc/green & mc)	U	2.50*
5 P 1951 (Balmes, green & mc/bldgs, bridge)	U	1.25
5 P 1954 (Alfonso X, d green/library & museum bldg)	U	.75
10 P 1935 (queen, rust & mc/indigo design) BW	U	1.20
25 P 1928 (LaBarca, statue, blue/religious duel) BW	U	.75

## Stamps . . . and Stamps . . . and Still More Stamps!

### WORLDWIDE COLLECTIONS (in envelopes)

2000 different stamps	7.75
3000 different stamps	11.75
5000 different stamps	27.50
10,000 different stamps	special!

### MOUNTED COLLECTIONS OF WORLDWIDE STAMPS

50,000 different stamps	1,275.00
108,000 different stamps	14,750.00
125,000 different stamps	21,500.00

Whether you want to launch a collection of your own, or have a special youngster in mind, here is your opportunity to do things "right".

Caution! A collector is evolved in his own mind. No matter how good your intentions are—whether you want to be generous on general principles, or merely want the kid off the streets—you cannot force someone to become a collector. Therefore, before you invest in behalf of someone else by ordering any of the above offers, make certain that the recipient has the proper mentality for a collector and is truly enthused about collecting.

**THAILAND**

50 Satang (1948) (tray, green & pink/pagoda) Td1R	U	1.10
1 Baht (1946) (young King Rama VIII, blue & green/urn) U		1.50
same MPC type; ser # A . . . A & A . . . B exist; either one	U	1.50
1 Baht (1956) (Rama IX, blue & mc/Throne Hall) Td1R	U	.25
10 B (1957) (Rama IX, brown & mc/Throne Hall) Td1R	U	1.75
20 B (1957) (Rama IX, green & mc/Throne Hall) Td1R	U	2.25
100 B (1959) (Rama IX, red & mc/Throne Hall) Td1R	U	15.00*
5 B (c1969) (Rama IX, purple & mc/temple)	U	.45
10 B (c1969) (Rama IX, brown & mc/different temple) U		.80
100 B (1968) (R IX, red, blue & mc/royal barge)	U	12.50*

\*\*\* Some signature varieties available

**TIMOR**—Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Portuguese Timor)

20 Escudos 1967 (Aleixo, arms, olive & mc/arms)	U	3.75*
50 E 1967 (Reguilo D Aleixo, turquoise-blue & mc/arms) U		6.75*
TURKEY 5 Lirasi (Ataturk, purple & mc/waterfall) wmk	U	1.50
UGANDA, first type 5 Shillings (arms, blue & mc/falls) U		2.50
USA, Silver Certificate: \$10 1934-D (Hamilton/Treasury) VF		17.50*
USA, propaganda notes: "See what we could do to your economy if we wanted to!" on tabs on North Vietnamese 1, 2, and 5 Dong notes dated 1958. Set of 3 notes	U	7.50*

**WEST IRIAN** (Indonesian notes overprinted IRIAN BARAT)

Complete country/set of 5 notes: 1 Rupiah 1961: 2 1/2 R 1961; 5 R 1960; 10 R 1960; 100 R 1960. Quite scarce	U	75.00*
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**ZAMBIA**—Bank of Zambia

50 Ngwee (portrait of president, arms, purple/animals) U		2.50
1 Kwacha (president, arms, brown & mc/tractor) Td1R	U	4.75*
2 Kwacha (president, arms, green & mc/elevator) Td1R	U	7.50*

END OF LIST PM-51—THANK YOU!

M. TIITUS, Box 259, Menlo Park, California 94025 USA

# NATIONAL CURRENCY

All national Currency will be listed as follows; Series, type, denomination followed by the bank title, charter number, condition and price. We will also use the following abbreviations, N.B.=National Bank, #=Charter Number, BB=Brown

Back, DB=Dated Back, VB=Value Back, RS=Red Seal. Example: A note listed as 1882-BB \$5 First N.B. of Sterling #3207 would be 2nd Charter \$5 Brown Back on the First National Bank of Sterling, Charter #3207.

## ALABAMA

1902 \$10 Houston N.B. of Dothan #7932 XF/AU	150.00
1902 \$10 N.B. of Opelika #11635 CU but somewhat dull	169.00
1902 \$10 N.B. of Opelika #11635 CU	219.00
1929-I \$5 City N.B. #10336 VG	35.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of OPP #7985 VG	49.50
1929-I \$20 American Traders N.B. of Birmingham #7020 VG	27.50

## ARKANSAS

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Fort Smith #1950 F/VF	80.00
1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Batesville #7556 CU	250.00
1902 \$20 1st N.B. of Newport #6758 Crisp AU	265.00
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Mansfield #11195 VG	95.00

## CALIFORNIA

1929-II \$10 Farmers & Merchants N.B. of L.A. #6617 Fine	17.50
1929-I \$10 Anglo Calif. N.B. #9174 Fine	17.50
1929-I \$20 Anglo & London Paris N.B. of San Francisco #9174 VG	26.00

## COLORADO

1882-DB \$5 1st N.B. of Colorado Springs #2179 Good	99.00
1902-DB \$10 Trinidad N.B. #3450 Crisp AU	229.00
1902 \$10 Greeley Union N.B. #4437 Scarce as the bank changed to this title in 1926 CU	205.00
1929-II \$5 1st N.B. of Denver #1016 VG/F	44.00
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Greeley Scarce title #3178 G/VG	50.00

## DELAWARE

1902 \$10 Union N.B. of Wilmington #1390, A scarce State that only had 30 Nat'l. Banks. XF	169.00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1882-BB \$10 Riggs N.B. of Washington #5046, Very scarce in CU	350.00
1902 \$10 Nat'l. Metropolis Bank of Washington #1069 VF	45.00

## FLORIDA

1902-DB \$5 Barnett N.B. of Jacksonville #9049 CU	350.00
1902 \$10 Atlantic N.B. of Jacksonville #6888 F/VF	120.00
1929-I \$10 Exchange N.B. of Tampa #4949 VG	27.50

## GEORGIA

1882-DB \$5 Cordele N.B. #5975, A beautiful and scarce note as the bank was liquidated in 1917. CU	725.00
1882-DB \$10 Lowry N.B. of Atlanta #5318 F/VF	145.00
1902 \$5 Fourth N.B. of Atlanta #5045 CU	99.00
1902 \$10 Nat'l. Exchange Bank of Augusta #1860 Ch AU	140.00

## HAWAII

1929-I \$50 Bishop 1st N.B. of Honolulu #5550 XF/AU	195.00
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## IDAHO

1902 \$10 Boise City N.B. #3471 VG	140.00
1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Caldwell #4690 Fine	165.00
1902-DB \$10 1st N.B. of Weiser #6754 VG/F	195.00
1902-DB \$10 Western N.B. of Caldwell #8225 F/VF	150.00
1902 \$10 Idaho N.B. of Boise #8346 VG/F	150.00
1902 \$10 Pacific N.B. of Boise #10083, Right upper corner missing. G/VG	135.00
1902 \$10 Overland N.B. of Boise #10751 VG	150.00

## ILLINOIS

1882-DB \$10 Corn Exc. N.B. of Chicago #5106 F/VF	295.00
1902 \$20 N.B. of the Republic of Chicago #4605 VG	28.00
1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Pittsfield #1042 XF	49.50

## INDIANA

1882-BB \$5 1st N.B. of Hammond #3478 XF/AU	145.00
1902 \$20 1st N.B. of Green Castle #219 VG	29.00
1929-I \$10 City N.B. of Auburn #6509 VG Stained	35.00
1929-I \$20 City N.B. of Logansport #5076 Fine	29.00

## IOWA

1882-DB \$10 Des Moines N.B. #2583 VF	85.00
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1882-VB \$5 1st N.B. of New Hampton #2588 Rare CU	650.00
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1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Woodbin #4745 VG/F	37.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Rock Valley #5200 VG/F	33.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Northwood #8373 VG	30.00

## KANSAS

1902 \$10 Commercial N.B. & T.C. of Emporia #11781 VG	37.00
1902 \$20 1st N.B. of Leavenworth #182 VF/XF	99.00
1902 \$10 Merchants N.B. of Topeka #3909 AU	89.00
1902 \$20 Central N.B. of Topeka #3078 State Capitol. Crisp AU	95.00
1902 \$20 Kaw Valley N.B. of Topeka #11398 Crisp AU	95.00
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. in Wichita #2782 VG	11.00
1929-II \$5 1st N.B. in Wichita #2782 Fine	15.00

1929-II \$5 1st N.B. of Chanute #3819, We have 14 notes in stock. If you need a nice type note on a Western State, these are it. Only	45.00
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1929-II \$5 Merchants N.B. of Topeka #3909 VF	29.00
1929-I \$5 Commercial N.B. of K.C. #6311 VF	25.00
1929-I \$5 Peoples N.B. of K.C. #9309	19.50
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Leavenworth, #182 1st bank chartered in Kansas. VF Washed	39.00
1929-I \$10 Peoples N.B. of Ottawa #1910 G/VG	29.00
1929-I \$10 Central N.B. of Topeka #3078 Fine	17.50
F/VF	20.00
XF	29.00
XF/AU	32.50

1929-II \$10 Central N.B. of Topeka #3078 VF	25.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Sterling #3207 Stained VG/F	55.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Winfield #3218 XF Washed	35.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Coffeyville #3324 VF	35.00
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Pittsburg #3463 G/VG	27.50
1929-I \$10 Citizens N.B. of Independence #4592 VG	20.00
F/VF	25.00

1929-I \$10 Commercial N.B. of Kansas City #6311 Fine	17.50
XF	29.50
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Lyndon #7222 G/VG	27.50
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Thayer #9465 VG	49.50
1929-I \$10 American N.B. of Hutchinson #10765 VG/F	23.00
1929-I \$10 Commercial N.B. & Trust Co. of Emporia #11781 VG	22.50
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. in Alma #13601 Fine	55.00
1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Ottawa #1718 XF	49.00
1929-I \$20 Peoples N.B. of Ottawa #1910 AU	49.00
1929-II \$20 Central N.B. of Topeka #3078 VG	29.50
1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Manhattan #3782 CU	69.00
1929-I \$20 Citizens 1st N.B. of Independence #4592 F/VF	39.00
1929-I \$20 Commercial N.B. of Kansas City #6311 XF	35.00
1929-I \$20 Southwest N.B. of Wichita #12346 F/VF	36.00

## KENTUCKY

1882-DB \$10 N.B. of Kentucky of Louisville #5312, A beautiful note. CU	350.00
1929-I \$5 N.B. of Louisville #5312 F/VF	19.50
1929-I \$10 1st N.B. & T.C. of Covington #718 CU	69.00

## LOUISIANA

1882-DB \$10 1st N.B. of Crowley #5520 VF	227.50
1902-DB \$5 1st N.B. of Shreveport #3595 XF/AU	72.50
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Shreveport #3595 G/VG	25.00
1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Lafayette #5023 G/VG	60.00

## MAINE

1902 \$5 1st N.B. of Biddeford #1089 VF but taped	80.00
1902 \$5 City N.B. of Belfast #7586 AU	179.00
1902 \$5 Canal N.B. of Portland #941 CU	195.00
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Portland #221 G/VG	19.50
1929-I \$10 1st Nat'l. Granite Bank of Augusta #498 AU	110.00

## MASSACHUSETTS

Orig. \$1 1st N.B. of Fall River #256 VG	125.00
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## MICHIGAN

1902 \$20 Old N.B. of Grand Rapids #2890 VG	30.00
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## MINNESOTA

1882-VB \$10 1st N.B. of Thief River Falls #5894 VF	225.00
1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Barnesville #4959 CU	97.50
1929-II \$10 1st N.B. of St. Paul #203 VG	17.50
1929-II \$20 1st N.B. of Stillwater #2674 Fine	28.00

## MISSISSIPPI

1902 \$5 1st N.B. of Corinth #9094 CU	325.00
1902 \$10 Citizens N.B. of Corinth #9751, Would go nicely with above note Ch Crisp AU	325.00

1929-II \$10 N.B. of Commerce of Columbus #10361 CU	87.50
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## MISSOURI

1882-BB \$10 Merchants-LaCade N.B. of St. Louis #5002 Fine	49.00
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**JOE FLYNN, SR. COIN CO., INC.**

2854 WEST 47th STREET P. O. BOX 3140

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

PHONE: 913-236-7171

10:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., C.S.T.

# NATIONAL CURRENCY

1882-BB \$100 N.B. of Commerce of K. C.  
Mo. #3760 F/VF Washed ..... 225.00

1882-DB \$20 People's N.B. of Warrens-  
burg #5156 Bright VF ..... 135.00

1902 \$5 Burnes N.B. of St. Joseph #8021  
Fine ..... 35.00

1902-DB \$5 Gate City N.B. of K.C. #9404  
Fine ..... 27.50

1929-I \$5 3rd N.B. of Sedalia #2919 Fine  
1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Nevada #3959  
VG/F ..... 16.00

1929-I \$5 Mercantile-Commerce N.B. in  
St. Louis #4178 Fine ..... 17.00

1929-I \$5 Clinton N.B. of Clinton #7806  
G/VG ..... 35.00

1929-II \$5 Burnes N.B. of St. Joseph  
#8021 VF ..... 17.00

1929-I \$5 Citizens N.B. of Kirksville  
#8276 VF/XF ..... 19.00

1929-I \$5 Peoples N.B. of Clinton #8509  
VF ..... 19.00

1929-I \$5 American N.B. of St. Joseph  
#9042 VF ..... 15.00

1929-II \$5 Ludlow N.B. of Ludlow  
#13293 VG ..... 22.50

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Nevada #3959 VG  
23.00

1929-I \$10 Citizens N.B. of Chillicothe  
#4111 Fine ..... 19.50

1929-I \$10 Peoples N.B. of Clinton #8509  
VF ..... 22.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Windsor #9519  
VF ..... 29.00

1929-I \$10 Booneville N.B. #10915 Fine  
17.50

1929-I \$10 Fidelity N.B. & Trust Co.  
of Kansas City #11344 ..... 15.00

VF ..... 17.00

XF/AU ..... 20.00

1929-I \$10 Grand N.B. of St. Louis  
#12220 VG ..... 17.50

1929-I \$10 Drover's N.B. in K.C. #12794  
VF ..... 17.00

VF/XF ..... 25.00

1929-I \$20 Conqueror 1st N.B. of Joplin  
#13162 VG ..... 29.00

## NEBRASKA

1882-DB \$10 1st N.B. of Hastings #2528  
F/VF ..... 105.00

1882-DB \$10 Farmers N.B. of Pilger  
#5941 VF/XF ..... 195.00

1902-DB \$10 1st N.B. of Fremont #1974  
Rag ..... 19.50

1902-DB \$100 Omaha N.B. #1633 Bright  
XF/AU ..... 250.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Fairburg #2294  
Fine ..... 21.00

1929-I \$10 Norfolk N.B. #3347 G/VG ..... 14.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Tekamah #4324  
VG ..... 19.50

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Crofton #8186  
Rag ..... 13.50

VG/F ..... 15.00

F/VF ..... 17.50

XF ..... 22.50

1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Wahoo #2780 AU  
52.50

1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of David City #2902  
VG ..... 43.00

1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Crofton #8186 VF  
39.00

## NEW YORK

1882-BB \$10 American Exchange N.B.  
of New York City #1394 VG/F ..... 45.00

1882-BB \$20 Traders N.B. of Rochester  
#1104 VG/F ..... 59.00

1902-RS \$10 Nat'l. City Bank of New  
York #1461. One small hole, other-  
wise, VF/XF ..... 50.00

1929-I \$20 Lincoln N.B. & T.C. of Syra-  
cuse #13393 Fine ..... 27.50

## NORTH DAKOTA

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Fargo #2377 Good  
75.00

1902 \$20 N.B. of Wahpeton #4106 VG ..... 199.00

1929-I \$20 Merchants N.B. & T.C. of  
Fargo #13323 VG ..... 72.50

## OHIO

Original \$5 Defiance N.B. #1906. This  
bank was liquidated in 1891. Scarce  
VG ..... 100.00

1882-BB \$5 Portsmouth N.B. #935. A  
scarce bank liquidated in 1905. A little  
dirty but still CU ..... 160.00

1929-I \$20 Knox N.B. in Mt. Vernon  
#7638 VG/F ..... 35.00

## OKLAHOMA

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Braggs #10437  
Bright VF/XF ..... 149.50

1902 \$20 Exchange N.B. of Tulsa #9658  
VG/F ..... 65.00

1902 \$100 1st N.B. of Muskogee #4385  
Rare Fine ..... 349.00

1902 \$100 1st N.B. in Oklahoma City  
#4862. Could issue notes for only 8  
years under this title. Scarce Sigs.  
FR #702A VF/XF ..... 375.00

1929-I \$5 1st N.B. in Bartlesville #6258  
Fine ..... 40.00

1929-II \$5 Citizen's 1st N.B. of Paw-  
huska #13526 VG ..... 115.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of McAlester #5052  
Fine ..... 90.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Miami #5252 Fine  
69.00

1929-I \$10 City N.B. of Lawton #5753  
VG/F ..... 110.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. in Bartlesville #6258  
VF/XF ..... 45.00

1929-I \$10 American N.B. of Wetumka  
#7724 VG ..... 200.00

1929-I \$10 Eastman N.B. of Newkirk  
#9011 XF/AU ..... 125.00

1929-I \$10 Union N.B. of Bartlesville  
#9567 VF ..... 35.00

XF/AU ..... 45.00

1929-II \$10 Union N.B. of Bartlesville  
#9567 Fine ..... 35.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Tyrone #10032  
VG ..... 200.00

1929-I \$10 The Commercial N.B. in Mus-  
kogee #12890 VG ..... 32.50

1929-I \$10 Citizens 1st N.B. of Paw-  
huska #13527 Fine ..... 105.00

1929-I \$20 1st N.B. & T.C. of Oklahoma  
City #4862 F/VF ..... 25.00

1929-II \$20 1st N.B. of McAlester #5052  
Fine ..... 110.00

1929-I \$20 1st N.B. of Thomas #7278  
VG ..... 200.00

1929-I \$20 Union N.B. of Bartlesville  
#9567 VF ..... 49.00

AU ..... 69.00

1929-I \$20 Federal N.B. of Shawnee  
#12339 VG/F ..... 110.00

1929-II \$20 Commercial N.B. in Muskogee  
#12890 VF ..... 49.50

1929-I \$20 Citizens 1st N.B. of Pawhuska  
#13527 Fine ..... 105.00

1929-I \$50 1st N.B. & T.C. of Tulsa  
#5171 VF/XF ..... 65.00

## PENNSYLVANIA

1882-BB \$20 1st N.B. of Schuylkill Haven  
#5216 F/VF ..... 89.00

1882-DB \$10 Reading N.B. #4887 F/VF ..... 89.00

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Shenandoah #3143  
F/VF ..... 39.00

1929-I \$5 American N.B. of Ebensburg  
#6209 F/VF ..... 32.00

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1929-I \$5 Marion N.B. of Marion #10085  
G/VG ..... 85.00

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Deadwood #2391  
VG/F ..... 229.00

## TENNESSEE

1902 \$20 1st N.B. of Bristol #2796 CU ..... 165.00

## NATIONAL CURRENCY

### TEXAS

1882-DB \$20 Frost N.B. of San Antonio  
#5179 Fine ..... 99.00

1929-I \$5 1st N.B. of Teague #8195 VG ..... 65.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Waco #2189 VG ..... 14.00

1929-I \$10 Farmers N.B. of Brenham  
#10860 CU ..... 45.00

### UTAH

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Ogden #2597 VG ..... 36.00

### VIRGINIA

1929-I \$10 N.B. of Norton #9746 CU ..... 119.00

### WASHINGTON

1929-I \$5 Brotherhood Co-operative N.B.  
of Tacoma #12667 Rag ..... 30.00

1929-I \$10 1st N.B. of Seattle #11280 VG ..... 19.50

### WISCONSIN

1929-I \$10 American N.B. of Wausau  
#4744 VG ..... 15.50

### WYOMING

1902 \$10 1st N.B. of Rock Springs #3920  
Good ..... 175.00

1902 \$20 Rock Springs N.B. #4755 VG ..... 265.00

1929-I \$20 Albany N.B. of Laramie  
#3615 Fine ..... 125.30

(End of National Currency)

## LEGAL TENDER NOTES

FR #16 \$1 AU ..... 115.00

FR #36 \$1 AU ..... 18.00

Ch AU ..... 19.50

FR #37 \$1 CU ..... 35.00

FR #38 \$1 Ch AU ..... 22.00

FR #39 \$1 AU ..... 16.00

Ch AU ..... 19.00

CU ..... 35.00

FR #60 \$2 CU ..... 45.00

FR #63 \$5 CU Scarce ..... 275.00

FR #64 \$5 Paper is somewhat wrinkled  
but still CU. One year type ..... 169.00

FR #86 \$5 VF/XF ..... 139.00

FR #91 \$5 CU ..... 40.00

FR #96 \$10 'Jackass Note'. We have two  
pieces of this scarce one year type  
note. One is CU with the right mar-  
gin closely trimmed at ..... 300.00

The other is CU with a minute corner  
fold at ..... 369.00

FR #111 \$10 'Jackass Note' autographed  
by Morgan. AU ..... 105.00

FR #116 \$10 'Buffalo Note' Ch AU ..... 150.00

FR #1510 \$2 1953-A CU ..... 6.50

FR #1513 \$2 1963 CU ..... 5.75

## SILVER CERTIFICATES

FR #220 \$1 Rag ..... 19.00

FR #224 \$1 Educational Good ..... 25.00

FR #237 \$1 Ch AU ..... 23.00

**JOE FLYNN, SR. COIN CO., INC.**

2854 WEST 47th STREET P. O. BOX 3140

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

PHONE: 913-236-7171 10:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., C.S.T.



FR #268 \$5 Educational. Nicely centered  
and scarce AU ..... 399.00

FR #279 \$5 'One Papa' Ch AU ..... 150.00  
FR #280 \$5 'One Papa' CU ..... 250.00  
FR #281 \$5 'One Papa' Ch AU ..... 150.00  
CU ..... 250.00  
FR #282 \$5 Lincoln. A scarce one year  
type note of which we have several to  
offer. F/VF ..... 85.00  
AU ..... 200.00  
CU but the paper is somewhat  
wrinkled ..... 279.00  
Nice CU ..... 349.00

FR #1604 \$1 1928-D CU ..... 199.00

FR #1609 & 1610 \$1 Red R & S Pair XF 49.50  
FR #1611 \$1 1935-B CU ..... 6.95  
FR #1613N \$1 1935-D CU ..... 3.95

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES

FR #736 \$1 Ch AU ..... 72.50

FR #744 \$2 Kansas City, a very rare  
'Star Note' Serial #J18160\* CU ..... 200.00

FR #801 \$5 Kansas City. This note is  
handsigned by the Secretary and Gov-  
ernor VG/F ..... 110.00  
FR #803 \$5 VF ..... 39.00

## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

FR #851 \$5 VF/XF ..... 15.00  
FR #859 \$5 VF/XF ..... 13.50  
FR #863 \$5 AU ..... 19.50  
FR #883 \$5 VF/XF ..... 13.50  
XF ..... 15.00  
FR #892 \$10 R.S. VG/F ..... 18.00  
FR #898 \$10 R.S. VG/F ..... 18.00  
FR #900 \$10 R.S. F/VF ..... 22.00  
FR #939 \$5 XF ..... 20.00  
FR #960 \$20 R.S. VG/F ..... 31.00

## GOLD CERTIFICATES

FR #1167 \$10 Washed XF ..... 44.00  
FR #1173 \$10 G/VG ..... 19.50  
VG/F ..... 25.00  
VF/XF ..... 35.00  
FR #1184 \$20 Scarce Sigs. VF ..... 60.00  
FR #1187 \$20 VG ..... 39.50  
VF/XF ..... 50.00  
FR #2400 \$10 F/VF ..... 13.50  
VF ..... 15.50  
XF/AU ..... 25.50  
CU ..... 55.00  
FR #2400 \$10 'Star Note' VF ..... 57.50  
FR #2402 \$20 Fine ..... 24.00  
VF ..... 27.00  
XF ..... 32.00  
Ch AU ..... 45.00

FR #2402 \$20 Cats. \$100 Save on our  
CU at ..... 65.00

## EMERGENCY ISSUES

FR #2309 \$10 Yellow Seal AU ..... 14.00

SPECIAL  
FR #2309 \$10 CU  
YELLOW SEALS  
Cats. 45.00  
Only \$22.50 each

SPECIAL ON  
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY  
Take a 10% discount on  
all notes except CU notes

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

By Friedberg Numbers  
#1226 3c AU ..... 15.00  
CU ..... 25.00  
#1230 5c AU ..... 10.00  
#1232 5c CU ..... 15.00

#1233-A 5c CU Rare Cats. \$400 Save at 225.00

#1236 5c AU ..... 29.00  
#1238 5c XF ..... 12.50  
AU ..... 17.00  
CU ..... 25.00  
#1239 5c XF ..... 15.00  
#1242 10c CU ..... 20.00  
#1243 10c AU ..... 39.00  
#1246 10c CU ..... 18.50  
#1254 10c AU ..... 60.00  
#1255 10c XF ..... 7.50  
AU ..... 10.00  
CU Corner fold ..... 15.00  
CU ..... 20.00  
#1256 10c AU ..... 12.00  
#1258 10c CU ..... 15.00  
#1259 10c CU ..... 17.50  
#1264 10c AU ..... 12.50  
CU ..... 17.50  
#1265 10c Ch AU ..... 8.00  
CU ..... 12.50  
#1266 10c AU ..... 8.00  
#1270 15c VF Scarce ..... 49.00  
#1294 25c AU ..... 17.50  
CU Corner fold ..... 17.50  
#1295 25c AU ..... 19.00  
#1297 25c AU ..... 39.50  
#1303 25c CU ..... 22.00  
#1309 25c CU ..... 12.50

#1312 50c AU ..... 25.00  
CU ..... 40.00  
#1313 50c AU ..... 75.00  
#1341 50c AU ..... 27.50  
#1342 50c VF ..... 16.00  
#1356 50c CU ..... 75.00  
#1381 50c AU ..... 17.50  
CU ..... 25.00

## SPECIMEN NOTES

Take a 10% discount on all Specimen Notes.  
All the following are Unc.

N/M=Narrow Margin  
W/M=Wide Margin  
#1251 10c Obv. N/M ..... 25.00  
#1254 10c Rev. N/M ..... 20.00  
#1255 10c Rev. N/M ..... 25.00  
#1274 15c Obv. N/M ..... 130.00  
#1274 15c Obv. W/M but has been  
trimmed on two sides ..... 130.00  
#1276 15c Rev. W/M but has been  
trimmed on two sides ..... 40.00  
#1276 15c Rev. N/M ..... 25.00  
1863 3rd issue 10c, 25c, & 50c notes  
similar to design numbers 169, 176 and  
181 respectively. Printed on cardboard  
paper from U.S. Gov't. plates for Mr.  
Heath by Special Permission. CU ..... 125.00

## UNCUT SHEET OF CURRENCY

1953 \$10 Silver Cert. Sheet of 18 Notes.  
Sheet starts with Serial #A00000049A.  
Face check #1, Back check #1517. A  
rare and desirable sheet. CU ..... 1295.00

## SET OF 1862 LEGAL TENDER COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS

In the 1860's, a Mr. Narramore received  
permission to copy the original die impres-  
sion for all the 1862 Legal Tender Notes.

Just as Fractional Currency Shields were  
used in banks and post offices as a guide to  
the genuine notes, these sets were used also  
as a guide to detect the genuine notes from  
the counterfeits.

This set of 9 Notes, \$1 through \$1000, (each  
note 3 1/4 in. by 1 1/2 in.) is pasted on a light  
manila sheet as was used in ledgers by the  
bankers.

The group grades Fine + over all and is  
an outstanding conversation piece as well as  
a rare and unusual part of our currency's  
history.

A seldom offered item ..... 195.00

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# JOE FLYNN, SR. COIN CO., INC.

2854 WEST 47th STREET P. O. BOX 3140

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

PHONE: 913-236-7171 10:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., C.S.T.

**P**ERHAPS you may have seen our "buy" and "sell" advertisements in the leading numismatic publications over the past few years. We are justifiably proud of the good reputation we have earned, and hope to continue to provide our customers with the finest of collectibles, as well as continuing our research and assistance to scholars in the specialized fields of our mutual endeavors.

**W**E are purveyors of United States historical antiquities, specifically Western collateral of all descriptions, including: coins, paper money, books, letters, documents, autographs, photos, checks, certificates, broadsides, covers, guns, etc. Also Indian and other artifacts alluding to the "frontier" era, covering approximately the period between the late 1840's to the early 1900s. From the gold rush era through to the early 20th century, we have on hand an array of items with reference to such entities as Wells Fargo, Pony Express, etc. just to name a very few. Suffice it to say that **we BUY and SELL** a myriad of items, all of frontier/western connotation, as required.

**O**CCASIONALLY, we are privileged to offer a pedigreed artifact as was the case some months ago when we negotiated the sale of an authentic, documented Indian gun used at the Little Big Horn; or when we found new homes for such diversified items as: uncirculated National Bank Notes on Dakota and Oklahoma Territories; two 1854s double-eagles; signatures of Sitting Bull, General Custer, John Sutter, Cherokee Chief John Ross and Wyatt Earp; an almost new .45 Colt Peacemaker with Wells Fargo markings, a Kiowa beaded war club and a Pony Express cover with two "running horse" handstamps. However, this degree of commercial sophistication is indeed rare; it is our desire to aid the collector at every level to the limit of our ability and situation.

**W**E may have just what may have been elusive heretofore: an express cover, a Western Mint or California gold coin; saddlebags, an Indian beaded piece, military or other accoutrements. Certainly a used but not abused handgun or longarm with "character" having borne witness to some segment of frontier history. Indeed, we may surprise you with an item or two from our constantly changing stock. We do not guarantee to fill every request; frankly, with the demand for antiques of every description as strong as it is on today's market, we will no doubt disappoint more inquirants than we will be able to serve, but again we hope the positive satisfaction to be gained will transcend any negative replies.

Your inquiries are respectfully solicited; please write to:

**M. PERLMUTTER**

P.O. BOX 476, NEWTON CTR., MASS. 02159. (617) 332-6119

## WANTED

IOWA

IOWA

IOWA

IOWA

## NATIONAL BANK NOTES

From the following **IOWA** cities and towns:

Adair  
Afton  
Belmond  
Blockton  
Brighton  
Brooklyn  
Clutier  
Coin  
College Springs  
Dike

Estherville  
Floyd  
Fort Madison  
Garden Grove  
Gilmore  
Goldfield  
Grafton  
Hamburg  
Harlan  
Harris

Holstein  
Ida Grove  
Ireton  
Jesup  
Lansing  
Lawler  
Lineville  
Linn Grove  
Lisbon  
Macksburg

Marshalltown  
Nashua  
Northboro  
Olin  
Orange City  
Sanborn  
Sutherland  
Wesley

Please state condition and price or send insured for my fair offer to

**WILLIAM R. HIGGINS, JR.**

BOX 64, OKOBOJI, IOWA 51355

ANA Life #109

SPMC #2950

# WANTED

## KANSAS NATIONALS



### TYPE NOTES WANTED

Any Original Series \$10 pay .....	300.00
Any Original Series \$20 pay .....	450.00
Any Series of 1875 \$50 pay .....	1750.00
Any Series of 1875 \$100 pay .....	1750.00
Any Brown Back \$100 pay .....	400.00
Any 1882 Dated Back \$50 pay .....	400.00
Any 1882 Value Back \$5 pay .....	300.00
Any 1929 Type II \$50 pay .....	500.00

We will pay the above prices for VG or better notes and correspondingly more for notes XF or better.

### CHARTER NUMBERS WANTED

We will pay \$300 for any of the following Charter Numbers, any type in any condition.

#2192	#3473	#3791
#2640	#3512	#3805
#2954	#3563	#3807
#2990	#3564	#3812
#3002	#3567	#3833
#3035	#3569	#3835
#3090	#3594	#3844
#3108	#3667	#3852
#3194	#3695	#3853
#3199	#3703	#3880
#3249	#3710	#3900
#3265	#3737	#3928
#3384	#3751	#3963
#3386	#3758	#3992
#3394	#3769	#4150
#3431	#3775	#4288
#3440	#3776	#9097
#3443	#3787	#11887

There are many other Kansas Nationals that we are interested in other than those listed above. If you have any Kansas Nationals for sale, please write giving the charter number, type and Friedberg numbers. Please price all notes in your first correspondence as we will not make offers.

We Also Want Uncut Sheets of Kansas Nationals

## Joe Flynn, Sr. Coin Co., Inc.

BOX 3140

2854 W. 47th STREET

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

PHONE 913-236-7171

## NUMISMATIC AND GENERAL U.S. HISTORICAL PAPER AND LITERATURE

1. King's Views of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 1897-1899. Large (10x15") hard-cover 108 page book, profusely illustrated. Complete history of the Exchange to 1899; gloss paper, hand-tooled cover .....\$35.
2. U.S. Geological Survey; Atlas of the GEOLOGY OF THE COM-STOCK LODGE and the WASHOE DISTRICT, NEVADA. Becker, Washington, 1882. Over 21 section and cross-section color maps of all the mines in the famous Comstock Lode of Nevada. (15x18") .....\$55.
3. Mint set of 25 color stereoscope cards depicting aftermath of the April 18, 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. Includes the virtually undamaged Mint surrounded by devastation. W. S. Smith, 1906 .....\$35.
4. The Life And Times of Gen. John A. Sutter, T. J. Schoonover. Sacramento, Cal., 1907. Hard cover, 312 pages .....\$20.
5. Grant, Bushnell NATIONAL COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. Mint issues (64 pages each) of January, March and April, 1910. Lists all known counterfeits from 1862 to date of issue; EACH .....\$20.
6. Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors, 1826-1866; William H. Dillistin, A.N.S., 1949. The popular and rare issue. Over 175 pages; with plates; soft cover .....\$45.
7. War Comes To The U.S., Dec. 7, 1941, The First 30 Hours; as reported to the TIME-LIFE-FORTUNE News Bureau from the U.S. and abroad. "NEWS BUREAU FILES" copy. Several hundred pages, paper bound. A full bound copy of the teletype files as they came into the news bureau Dec. 7-8, 1941; complete with deletions as required by security .....\$50.
8. Report of the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, 1886. Hard cover, 976 pages, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office. Hundreds of National Banks from all States & Territories listed with charter numbers, bank officials, and financial condition .....\$65.
9. A History of Currency In The U.S., A. Barton Hepburn, 1924. Hard-cover, 573 pages .....\$25.
10. Wells, Fargo & Co. shipping receipt; Columbia, Calif., May 31, 1859. Delivery of gold dust to the San Francisco Mint. Torn lower left corner does not negate any of the desirable contents \$45.
11. Complete issue-run of the late WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, in three custom gold-stamped slip-cases .....\$75.
12. Bushwhacker Mining Co. stock certificate, Aspen, Colo., Feb. 18, 1895. American Bank Note Co., vivid green; ornately printed. Vignette of miner with pack mules descending mountainside .....\$20.
13. Extremely rare stock certificate on The Mount Nebo Mining & Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, August 3, 1872. Cert. #52 for 25 shares to Marcus B. Osborn, also signed by him as President and James J. Bradley, Secretary .....\$45.
14. Large (12x16") bond STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BOND OF THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT. \$500 9% bond "in gold coin of the United States." Dated September 14, 1876, signed by Humboldt County officials Geo. Williams and Wm. McKenna. Stamped "PAID MAR 17 1896 COUNTY TREASURER, EUREKA CAL." Beautifully ornate, with a huge carmine central vignette of a loaded stagecoach pulled by a six-horse team .....\$55.
15. Stock certificate (9x12") The Bull Hill Gold Tunnel Company, "CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINING DISTRICT" in large gold letters. (Cripple Creek, Colo., March 28, 1896.) Large gold saw-tooth seal; very impressive! .....\$25.
16. Wells, Fargo & Co. Express receipt, Astoria, to Portland, Oregon. Shipment of \$75 in coin, with authorization letter from original sender to Wells Fargo with shipping instructions. Letter is dated Aug. 2, 1870 (receipt Sept. 2, 1870) and is from Chinook, Montana Terr. ....\$35.
17. Two bronze plaques, each 10" in diameter. Made for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition. In relief, one depicting a North American and South American Indian exchanging peace pipes over a globe of the two Americas; the other a striding female figure beside the American bison. Made by Hermon MacNeil, designer of the Liberty-standing quarter. The pair: .....\$75.
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